INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

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VOL. XVII NO. 27-- BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 31 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
2 Feb.	Karkunda x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,572
9 "	Kampura ..		16,701
16 "	Dorea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Nevoid ..		16,650
13 "	Kampura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Nadora * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		18,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,346
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
25 "	Karkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Dorea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£50	£96

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru ..	17th Jan.	29th Jan.
Shunko Maru ..	24th "	8th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	31st "	12th "
Shanghai Maru ..	12th Feb.	20th "
Chifuku Maru ..	10th "	24th "
Honolulu Maru ..	4th "	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	2 th "	10th "
Hyeizan Maru ..	1st Mar.	13th "
Sumatra Maru ..	11th "	19th "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
1st Feb. 9-30 a.m	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
3rd "	*Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
1st Feb.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
4th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Por Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
6th "	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar only.
13th "	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	28 "	5 "
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 "
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb	28 "
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 "	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 Feb.
Hakone Maru ..	10000	21 "	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	2 000	29 Feb.	27 Feb.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an erperienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to :—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.
NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O, for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) [illegible] and without Profit Rates are perhaps the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

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	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
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SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing Accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Apply V. J. Kusha, 205-207, Kalbadevi Road. Marwari preferred.

A 1431

WANTED—CANDIDATES with the knowledge of English upto 5th Standard desirous of learning Compounding:—Apply to the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay 8.

A 31717

WANTED—Good and Experienced FITTERS and CARPENTERS. Apply personally TRIANGULAR MOTOR WORKS, Sassoon Docks Road, Colaba.

A R1425

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

A

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, rent Rs. 23 to Rs. 30/- and blocks in Morarji Goculdas Chawls, Sandhurst Road. for immediate occupation and also from 1st March. Apply Mr. PARMANAND: Guest House, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road.

C R1423

MATRIMONIAL

YOUNGMAN—25 Years, Telugu, in Govt. employee wishes to correspond with pushing family without distinction to caste and creed. Photo preferred. Correspondence Confidential. Address. COSMO—C/o. H. N. Roy, Sadar Nagpur.

M R1431

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

ANASH with style and charm that gladdens the eye, luxury that gratifies every taste, and a price that suits practically any income. The costly leather upholstrey and the interior trim, with a new folding windshield with a snugly folding burbank top, with Nash design bumpers and bumperettes. A longer car, a more luxurious car, with comfort, safety and satisfaction built into every detail and the power pick-up, speed of high turbulence, high compression performance. Any make of second-hand car exchanged. Sole distributors, AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Co., Queens Road, Bombay.

N 31637

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.

M R1391

FOR SALE.

FINE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 104 Shunkershett Road, Poona — Freehold-seven acres good buildings. Apply to the RESIDENT.

R1429

LOANS.

FREE "KEY TO WEALTH" or how to obtain loans without interest. Apply:—THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.

L 31542

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31573

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY offers exclusive selling agencies to dealers of character and financial soundness to handle the REMBLICK typewriter. The openings afford excellent prospects to energetic business men. For terms apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, 3, Council House Street, Calcutta.

T 31708

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1929, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1928.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th February to 21st February 1929 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 17th January, 1929.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1929, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 7th February, 1929, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on SATURDAYS from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S. T.).

31716

NOTICE

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1929, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1928.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
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Bombay, 17th January, 1929.

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31718

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that about 10 tons of cleaned sandal wood of the Sandur State forests cut into billets will be sold in public auction by the Dewan Saheb of Sandur on the 26th February, 1929, at 12 noon at Sandur, subject to the following conditions.

(1) The sale is subject to the confirmation by the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, Trivandrum.

(2) Intending bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 100/- as earnest money before they are allowed to bid.

(3) As soon as the sales are knocked down 1/4 of the bid amount, excluding the contract deposit of Rs. 100/- should be paid at once, and the remaining amount should be credited into the Sandur State treasury within 7 days from the receipt of the confirmation of sales by the Agent to the Governor-General, who will have the powers of rejecting all or any one of the bids without assigning reason for doing so.

(4) The usual deposit of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the close of the sale.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER,
Dewan.

Sandur (Bellary Dt.).

31714

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

EXTENSION OF G.I.P. RAILWAY PRESS AT BYCULLA.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steel work, etc., required for the above work.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specifications and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set, in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Extension of G.I.P. Railway Press at Byculla". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 12th March, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1929.

31691.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S PROVISION AND GILMAN STORES, AS WELL AS OFFICE FURNITURE, AT BANK STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Rustom Dinshaw Vania (Insolvent) traded as D. D. Dinshaw & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 5th February, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at 38, Bank Street, Fort, the following:—

About 56 cases of assorted biscuits, 262 cases of Vermisellis and a big lot of provision,, etc. in tins, such as assorted biscuits, chocolates, toffees, fish pasters, fly catchers, cigarettes, Enolin tooth pastes, soap flakes, shaving sticks, Vermisellis, etc. and office furniture, such as, writing tables, chairs, electric fans, clock, dressing table, teapoy, bench, book stand screens, miscellaneous samples, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Manufacturers and Businessmen

Wishing to extend their business in Punjab and Delhi Provinces are invited to consult.

The Continental Advertising Co.,
Anarkali, Lahore (India).

AMUSEMENTS.

Lest You Forget

Thousands of spectators have run made after

"YOUNG INDIA"

WHY DON'T YOU DECIDE TO VISIT

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.

YOUNG INDIA
YOUNG INDIA
YOUNG INDIA

WEST-END CINEMA

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SHREE KARUNESH PRINTING LITHO PRESS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2313 of 1928 (Deodhar vs. Bai Indirabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at the premises at Girgaum, Tribhovan Road, behind the bungalow of Sir Mangeldas Nathoobhai, Litho Press consisting of Litho Printing machineries of J. Red Cliff and Sons, viz., Quart double Royal and Demi Litho Printing Machineries, Litho Hand Press, Quart double foolscap Press, 2 electric motors with shafting pulleys, cutting machines, punching, stitching, perforating, copper plating, varnishing machines, Litho Stones with and without designs, sundry printing materials, stationery and furnitures.

Also the large corrugated iron shed of the Press.

The above is on view and for further particulars apply to Messrs. Natverlal and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONE PIANO BY LEHNHOF, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the bungalow at Southyard Mazagon Dock (B. I. Dockyard) very handsome and slightly used household furniture such as sweet tone piano by Lehnhof, mirror back side-boards, dinner waggons drawing room chesterfield suites, cabinets, mirror and panel door almyrahs, bed-steads, glass and plated-ware, electric ceiling and table fans, carpets, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of P. S. King, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE Bombay Life ASSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT ONLY
AT 6-15 & 10 P.M.
The Most Beautiful Woman in Paris.
HUGUETTE DUFLOS
In the Spectacular French Photoplay
KONIGSMARK
A ROYAL ROMANCE IN 12 DAZZLING PARTS.
NEXT CHANGE
SYDNEY CHAPLIN

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
EDGAR WARWICK
Presents
THE PEEP SHOW
All that is Bright and Best from Revue-Land.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Screen EPIC by the author of
'THE FOUR HORSEMEN'
"TORRENT"
FEATURING
RICARDO CORTEZ
GRETA GARBO
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10
THE WIFE WHO WASN'T WANTED
STARRING
IRENE RICH
HUNTLY GORDON.
A WARNER BROS. SCREEN CLASSIC.
THE PICTURE EVERY WIFE WANTS TO SEE.

COTTON MARKET
Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge..	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

The local market opened at Rs. 352|- for Broach A--M. delivery and improved to Rs. 352|8 on scattered buying. At this level there was increased selling by Japanese firms and by dealers in Double Options and prices declined to Rs. 350|12. At this level a small rally followed on short covering. Liverpool opened 6 points lower and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:

Broach A--M.	351	4	0
Broach J--A.	357	4	0
Oomra Mar.	314	4	0
Oomra May	318	0	0
Bengal Mar.	288	4	0
Bengal May	272	4	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

The forward market opened at Rs. 350/4 for Broach A./M. and after improving As. 4/- prices declined on Selling by offices influenced by easier Liverpool advice. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	350
Broach J./A.	356
Oomra Mar	312/8
Oomra May	315/8
Bengal Mar	238
Bengal May	272

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Patel Cotton & Co Darwaha 330
100 Do Malkapur 287
100 Japan T & Co Darwaha 306
100 Do Amraoti 308
100 Do Veraval 278
100 Forbes & Co Barwaha 319
100 Do Nandura 305
100 Ralli Bros Manmar 253
100 Do Nagpur 328
200 Volkart Bros Mathia 262
100 Do Rajputana 280
100 E. D. Sassoon Hingoli 235
100 Do Parbhani 250
100 Moon Mill Do 329
200 Nissoo & Co Haldha 293
200 L K Vashanji & Co Malkapur 287

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan 30.

Bengal March	269
Bengal May	273
Broach A./M.	351
Broach J./A.	357
Oomra March	314
Oomra May	318

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	279	274	266	259
Sindh	281	276	268	261
Punjab	276	271	263	256
Rajputana	279	274	266	259
Oomra No 3	322	317	311	301 —
C. P. No 1	342	337	331	321 —
C. P. No 2	332	327	321	311 —
Khandesh	—	289	279	—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 30
Since 1st September.

In Full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,427	181,559	[illegible]
Central India	3,318	112,037	145,960
Barsi and Nagar	2,552	108,844	108,278
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,118	37,708	66,334
Berar	7,537	384,683	368,703
Central Provinces	1,592	193,847	153,278
Total Oomra	19,544	1,028,678	1,031,862
Dholera	...	35,935	54,011
N.-W. Provinces	144	54,021	59,617
Rajputana	509	19,037	22,341
Sind-Punjab	201	20,339	90,313
Broach	...	3624	2,615
Comptа & Dharwar	...	9,634	3,576
Westerns-Northerns	33	9,253	3,662
Cocoanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	3,642	7,648
Persian	...	816	3,234
American	...	2,495	21,111
Egyptian and African	...	17,455	9,380
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	10	64
Total	20,401	12,14,140	1,[illegible]

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st September to 24th January

In Full pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,720	329,704	208,522
Japan & China	6,250	575,692	345,187
Coast Ports	200	8,626	11,347
Up-country by Rail	...	49,551	37,281
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	58,143	43,765
Total	8,279	10,21,686	6,46,102

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery buyers Feb./Apl. 28/3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery buyers May/Aug. 26/6.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan 29.

Demand Bills 484.56

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Jan. 29.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality).

Spot 18-3/8

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

10-30 A.M.:—"Market lacks animation. Western interests bought new crop. General opinion little change in acreage, lent too early definite opinion. We favour purchases new crop around 10d."

Liverpool Cables:—

"Market lacks enthusiasm owing to momentary quietness of trade."

Hornby Hemelryk's cable:—

Bulls' liquidation in small market."

Reuter:—"Market was easier on decreased buying, influenced by an unfavourable spot demand and unfavourable Manchester advices."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 29th inst.:—

March highest 19.95 (10-40 a.m.) lowest 19.76 (12.18 a. m.)

New York market easier on local selling.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool. dated 29th inst.:—

Garside Reports:—Consumption five months ending December 62,55,000 against 69,36,000 last season Present prospects consumption next three months not likely greatly exceed last season, but during remaining months of the season likely to run ahead of last season. Probably total consumption 15,000,000 bales possibly more.

Present indications moderate. Acreage increase. No freezing weather yet sufficient to kill weevil.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 29.

March	19.78	—.12
May	19.79	—.14
July	19.46	—.13
October	19.35	—.06
December	19.25	—.10
Middling Spot	20.05	—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 29.

March	19.12	—.12
May	19.16	—.13
Middling Spot	18.87	—.19

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 29.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	19.87
May	19.89
July	19.56

New York, Noon Call:—

March	19.81
May	19.83
July	19.49

New Orleans, 9.30 a.m.:—

March	19.25
May	19.28
July	19.27

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 29.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	41,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

	Opening.	Closing.	
January ..	10.20	10.18	—.01
February ..		10.18	—.02
March	10.28	10.26	—
April		10.27 plus	.02
May	10.34	10.33 plus	.01
June		10.29 plus	.03
July	10.32	10.31 plus	.02
August		10.23 plus	.03
September ..		10.21 plus	.04
October ..	10.15	10.16 plus	.04
November ..		10.12 plus	.04
December ..		10.13 plus	.04
January ..		10.10 plus	.04
Middling Spot		10.44 plus	.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.20
Scinde, Fine	7.45
Scinde, Superfine	7.70
Bengal, Good	6.95
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20
Bengal, Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85
Oomra, Fine	8.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.65
Broach, Fine	8.90
Broach, Superfine	9.15

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt.	12/4-1/2
Oct./Dec. per cwt.	12/6

C. & F. Bombay.—

July/Sept. per cwt.	12/5-3/4

C. & F. Karachi.—

July/Sept. per cwt.	12/6-1/2

STOCKS AND SHARES

Long Liquidation in Mill Shares.

—:o:—

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES QUIET.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet a decline of Rs. 1/4 and fluctuated within a narrow limit. There was scattered liquidation and most of the business was confined to transfers. Tata Iron & Steel shares ruled quiet but steady. There was some liquidation in Hydros. Burmahs early declined on increased offering but reacted on better demand at the decline.

—:o:—

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 101 355
Apollo 50 nil, 5
Assir Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 68/12.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 160
Bombay Dyeing (200) 200 875
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 403/12
Central India 100f 502/8
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land and Mill 100 6i 150
Coorla 100 7f 162/8
Crescent 109 9f 136/4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 536/4.
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0/10/
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 212/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 92/8
Elphinstone 100 nil 7/8
Fazulbhoy 250 25f 777/8
Finlay 100 10y 112/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 126/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1740
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 236/14
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1300
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 393/12
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranjit Singhji 1,000 100y 1700
Kastoorchand 50 nil 15/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 100 13/0/ 6y 209/6
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1450
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 53/12
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73|12
Minerva 80 nil 75
Morarji Goculdas 10,00 nil 1150
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5+2f 170
New City of Bombay 100 nil 110
New Great Eastern 200 10y 236/4
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 10f 497/8
Phoenix 100 20y 355.
Premier 10 nil 6/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 69
Sholapur 1,000 120f 5600
Simplex 250 nil 76/4
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 12
Swadeshi 100 10f. 451/4
Swan 100 10y 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 48|2
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 960

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2/8f 102/4
Baroda 50 3f 78/8
Central 250 0/8/0f 22/8
Eastern £5 4sb 90/8
Imperial 500 40f x. d. 1425
Imperial Contributory 125 10f. xd. 352/8
Union 5 /4/ 3/12
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0i 21/2
Central India Mining 9/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 107/8
Indian Cement 200 nil 345/10
Katni Cement Ordy. 100 10 238/12
Katni Cement Def. 100 10 860
Punjab Cement 100 nil 14
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/6 21/8
United Cement 100 6y 93

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 865
Amritsar Pattis 100 3/10/6f 128
Central Provinces 100 2/11/6f 99
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 85
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 89
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 94/8
Smd Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 18/21 635
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 129 x.d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 139
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 586/4
Bombay Tramways Ordy 50 2/81 151/14
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1118/12
Tata Power O 1,000 nil 492/8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 140
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 875
New Mofussil 400 30y 503/12.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/8
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2060
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 11
New India Assurance 15 1y 22/8
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 338/12
Attock Oil £1 nil 30
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 236/4
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32/8
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 806/4 x.d.
Do. Contributory 50 12f. 283/12
British Burma Petrbleum 8s. 0/4/0y 4/12
Burma Curma Corp 10 As. 6+1 12/4
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzi Saw Mill's 100 202/8
Port Canning, 1,000 45 625.
Scinde Steam 12/14
Tata Construction 30 4y 57
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 78/14
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 232/8
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F. T.) 100
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T.) 86
Kohinoor Mill's T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.: 103
Tata Power 7/12 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

January	18.17	—.09
February	18.26	—.12
March	18.39	—.12
April	18.39	—.12
May	18.59	—.12
June	18.59	—.12
July	18.74	—.10
August	18.74	—.10
September	18.71	—.10
October	18.66	—.10
November	18.64	—.09
December	18.63	—.09
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.80	—.05

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Mar. close at 9s. 1-7/8d.
May close at 9s. 3d.
July close at 9s. 5-1/4d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 122 1/8 cents.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 29.

Silver.—Market is ready.

Spot	26-3/16
Forward	26-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 29.

Bar gold, fine, per oz. £4:4:11-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan 29.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
,, 7 Days' Market Loans	3 1/2 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months	4 1/2 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 29.

T T Berlin on London	20.41
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09 3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.83
T T Madrid on London	29.69
T T Milan on London	92.69
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.07
T T London on Prague	165.87

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 29

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb., cargoes.—

Shipping/shipped sellers 44/1-1/2.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb., Cargoes.—

Shipment sellers January 44/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—

Shipment paid and sellers February 46/9.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi parcels.—

No offering.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 29.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot.—

Sellers 10-3/4d.

BULLION MARKET.

(THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

London Ready 26/3
London Forward 26/3
America Cent 57/1
China Opening 2/7/1 Closing 2/7/1
Ready 59/2

	Op.	H.	L.	6. p.m.
Poush	59/1	59/3	59/1	59/2
Magh	59/4	59/6	59/4	59/5
Tejimundi	-/11/-			
Falgune	59/6	59/8	59/6	59/7
Tejimunli	1/2			

GOLD.

Ready 21/11
Magh 21/10
Falgune 21/6/6
National City 21/11
N. Manordass 21/10/6
N. Motilal 21/1

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	New ready Red leafy	New ready Average
Bengal Superfine	275	.....
Bengal Fine	270	.....
Bengal F.G.	265	230/35
Sind Punjab Fine		270
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265	.....
Wardha-Hinght (Fine	325	310/15
Nagpur Fine	330	315/17
Yeotmal Fine	320	305/15
Arvi Fine	320	307/10
Amraoti Fine	315	305
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	285/95
Mulkapur Fine	300	275
Khandesh Fine	290	280
Muthia Fine	275	265
Muthia F.G.	270	255
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	330/35	300
Purna F.G.G.S.	320/25	300
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	315	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	300
Burwah Sanavad Fine	310	295
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	Old
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M. G.	.....	310
Cambodia	400/95	375
Miraj/Sangli	.....	340/45
Compta Good	.....	345/50
Jinja	.....	510

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

The Market has ruled steady but quiet with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready. Rs. 13/8 per cwt.

Transhipment. Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S Pandit. Rs. 8/4/9. per cwt. F. B. H

Shipment. January. Rs 8/4/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/7 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment. Feb-March Rs. 8/8/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment March Rs. 8/9/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. June Rs. 8/7 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/6/6 per cwt F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Feb-March Rs. 8/9 per cwt F. B. H.

March. April Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F. B. H

Tone:—Steady but Quiet.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/10/6 Lowest Rs. 50/5 Closing Rs. 50/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4/11/10½ Closing Rs. 4/12

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs 4/11/9 Lowest 4/11/6 Closing Rs. 4/11/9

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/12 Lowest Rs. 53/10 Closing Rs. 53/10/3

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 56/2/6 Highest Rs. 56/3 Lowest Rs. 56/0/9 Closing Rs. 56/1/6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales Receipts to date 29-1-29	7689000	6688000
Receipts Yesterday 29-1-29	41000	36000
Exports to date 29-1-29	5490000	4320000
Stock at Ports 25-1-29	2247000	2368000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-1-29	1119000	1182000
Stock at Liverpool 25-1-29	1049000	798000
Visible Supply 25-1-29	5624000	5598000
Quantity in Sight 25-1-29	12332000	11068000

OILS & CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.)

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 580/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 133/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/- per ton.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 29.

	£.
Copper, English Best Selected	79 1/8
,, Brazers	87-3/4
Yellow Metal,	69
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	15-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	219-3/4

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 30

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Feb.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 124 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 121-1/4

HONGKONG:—
Bank Selling D D 137 1/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 173 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 29th inst
Shanghai/London 2/7 1/8 29th inst
London/Japan 1/10 13/32 29th inst
London/Paris 124.05 29th inst
London/Belgium 34.890 29th inst
London Switzerland 25.21 29th inst
London/Italy 92.65 29th inst

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady & Quiet.

Gold £4 4-11½ 28th inst £4-4 11 3/8 29th inst.

Silver London Ready 26 1/8 28th inst 26 3/16 29th inst

Silver London Forward, 26 3/16 28th inst 26 3/16 29th inst.

Silver New York Ready, 57 1/16 28th inst 57 1/8 29th inst.

London Discount 3 Mons 4 11/32 p.c. 28th inst 4-11/32 p.c.; 29th inst

London Discount 6 Mons 4½ p.c.; 28th inst 4½ p.c.; 29th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent., Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bak Call 6-1/4 per cent. 3 Mons 5 1|2 per cent, 6 Mons 5 per cent,

Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 30

3 1|2 p. c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-5-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1944-47 Rs. 92/4

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 65

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104 9/6

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102.8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.

Forward Rates 1st Feb. sett:

3-1/2 p. c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/5/6.

1945-55 Rs. 104/9/0

Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 30

3 Months Discounts 4 11/32 per cent
6 Months Discounts 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 3/4 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

"Tone of Silver":—Quiet and steady. India bought. Sellers scarce. We think some rise possible.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 29.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	22-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	147
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	34
Eastern Bank	7
Fundir[illegible] 4 p.c.	91-1/8
[illegible] Loan	79-7/8
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c.	101-3/4
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	71
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	61-1/2
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	71-3/8
Consols	56-3/8
War Loan, 5 p.c.	102-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	95-3/8

WEEKLY COTTON MARKETS.

(MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.)

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Americans:—A week of not unlooked-for apathy both on the part of the Trade and the speculator ended on Saturday with values in New York net lower by about 30/40 points.

The Trade, as indicated in our report of last week, is well covered for more than immediate requirements and for the speculator the major uncertainties of the future are sufficiently distant to awaken little more than discussion on an academic rather than an operating basis.

Among the more important factors for the new crop, acreage is attracting an increasing interest and we reprint below the most recent advices received by mail:

Eastern Belt:—Farmers disappointed at results of outturn of crop especially in consideration of large increase in fertiliser used last season and increase in acreage compared with previous season.

While this is largely due to bad weather, it leaves the farmers in bad financial condition and will probably affect acreage planted this year.

Louisiana:—Financial status of farmers is good. It is expected that acreage for next season will be about the same as last, although the acreage for staple cotton will be decreased owing to the small premium paid for staples.

Arkansas:—Financial status of formers fair to good. Little change in acreage is expected this season.

Oklahoma.—Financial position good. General opinion is that there will be no decrease in acreage.

Texas.—Financial position fair to good Prices obtained have been satisfactory owing to the fact that to date there has been comparatively little low grade cotton.

Although there is more than a little blissful optimism in any opinion on American acreage given in Bombay, it seems to us that a reasoned conclusion on facts as reported from America point to little or no increase in the Eastern Belt where the cost of production is higher, owing to the greater use of fertiliser being a necessity, but in the West there is considerable scope for an extension of the area under cotton. From an American source we recently heard of a Texas farmer who added 1,500 acres to his farm and, planting cotton, made the purchase price of the land in the profits on the crop it produced last season. We believe the source from which we obtained this information to be reliable but even discounting a tendency towards exaggeration the statement that there are profits in growing cotton on the virgin lands of the West approaches the obvious.

With the prospect of a very large acreage ahead and recent reports of good winter rains in Texas, we see little to interest the speculator on the constructive side in the immediate future and a continuance of the present uninteresting markets is probable.

Bombay:—In the local market the quotation of Broach is lower by only five rupees, the relative firmness of our market being due largely to the willingness of Bazaar to absorb contracts on rains and rumours of rains in the up-country districts, irrespective of whether such rains are likely to damage quality and quantity of quality alone. Should the quality of Broach Crop be lowered by rains coming into that district we can conceive of no more bearish factor for the Broach contract, particularly at its present difference relative to Comras. The one justification for the wide difference between the rates of the Fully Good Broach contract and actual C. P. No. 1 is the fact that the demand for white cotton will be concentrated on Broach owing to the lack of attractive bloom in C. P. No. 1. Should Broach lose the attractive feature of colour the forward contract, in our opinion, will become the best sale in the market.

On any further narrowing in the true differences between Bombay and the Home markets we strongly favour sales here against purchases in Liverpool.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 30.

A western disturbance is affecting extreme north where a few falls of rain or snow have occurred. Rain has also fallen at a few stations in Orissa, East Central Provinces and North Madras coast. Owing to the rush of cold north-westerly winds duststorms have occurred in Baluchistan and Sind and the temperature has fallen further over Northwest India, deficiency from normal being as much as twenty-five degrees in Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are.—Sambalpur quarter of an inch, Kanker a half, Sonamarg one; Srinagar a half and Rawalpindi and Gopalpur a quarter.

Forecast.—Scattered falls of rain over region extending from the Punjab, Simla Hills to East Central Provinces and fall of the temperature from North Bombay Deccan to West United Provinces.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on 30-1-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a. m. 30.016 inches (.033 above normal

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.034

Temperature (dry bulb at 8 a.m. 63.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 53/4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees (5.4 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 61.9 degrees (4.5 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m 49 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 12 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 259 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 6

WEEKLY BULLION MARKET.

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly review on the 26th inst:—

Our Silver market shows little change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. Early the market was easy and on Thursday the 24th instant there was a drop of five annas owing to long-liquidation and Bazar operators, Option-dealers and shorts selling being stimulated by weak Shanghai Exchange. Later the market improved on short-covering and speculative and general buying due to shortness of supplies and better daily offtake. At the close the market showed a steady appearance on account of better Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59/7 for the first settlement yesterday, and the lowest Rs. 58-14 on the 24th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-9. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0. 1/16 higher. The highest was 2-7 1/8 yesterday and the lowest 2-6 15/16 on the 24th instant.

London price is 0 1/16 lower. The market was quiet and steady with China being a seller while India operated both ways. America was inactive. New York price is 56 3/4 cents, i.e. 0 1/8 cent lower than the last week's closing; the highest price was 56 3/4 cents on the 25th instant and the lowest 56 1/2 cents on the 24th instant.

The prices for Gold have registered a further rise of two annas in ready and first settlement over the closing rates of the last week due to shortness of stock in the present settlement and better up-country demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-11-6 for ready, Rs. 21-10-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11½.

The market as expected has been moving within narrow and we still continue to hold the same opinion of making purchases in all easy markets for short profits.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 3
Jacob	,,	0 12 6
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 3
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	,,	1 0 6
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 9
Faral (Mahal)	,,	1 0 9
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Labaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patanga)	,,	1 0 3
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 3
Ganga Ghat	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5232 5333		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
David	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 6
Gold Mohur	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 9
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 9
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0 15 6
Globe	,,	0 0 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 3
Maher	,,	0 15 9
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 9
LEPAD		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 3
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 3
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 1 0
CABRUN No. 5124 Hindustan	,,	
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 2 0
MARKIN JAPAN		
4488	,,	13 1 0
3810	,,	11 1 0
9698	,,	11 1 0
9797	,,	9 9 0
44000	,,	0 0 0
BLACK CHECK		
5820 Sholapur	,,	9 4 0
SALITA		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	Per lb.	0 0 6
China	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 1 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 0

LINSEED

London, Jan. 29.

Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Shipment sellers Jan./Feb. £19:0:0

Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Shipment sellers, Apl./May £18:2:6

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers Jan./Feb. £15:15:0.

Linseed, Bombay ton—
Shipment quoted Jan./Feb. £19:15.0

Bombay Racing Season.

BY CERBERUS.

With the end of the twelfth Winter Meetings, formerly known as the Bombay Extra Meetings, on Saturday last the "Small" meetings before the Bombay Races proper, which begin on Saturday next, have ended. These twelve meetings have been full of incidents and have witnessed the determined duel between the public on one side, and the betting owners, trainers, and jockeys on the other. As usual, the winners, trainers and jockeys have had the best of it, despite the assistance the public are supposed to have received from touts and tipsters of all descriptions, and the "valuable information" that has leaked from the stables

TOUTS AND TIPSTERS.

Speaking of touts and tipsters, these have now become a great nuisance, and incidentally they ar ethe greatest enemies of the sporting public. Their number is legion. Some print race cards with which the public are familiar. Some advertise in the newspapers, and others distribute for a consideration their selected tips to "only a few favoured patrons," etc. Many claim to be intimate friends of jockeys and trainers, a few are in spiritualistic communication with dead owners, trainers and jockeys, possibly dead horses also, who enlighten them on the coming events. Many, especially the touts, serve their customers on the race course itself and I share a little in the betting of the horses they point. Of late, one is advertising the luck one would get at the races by buying his table cloth. How this is going to happen, he does not explain. Possibly, like the Ass'es Skin of Balzac, this table cloth contains some magic that makes all the marvel! A good many who advertise in the newspapers are really very impudent and brazen and it is difficult to imagine who are their dupes. Any how, they always assure their gullible patrons that they gave all the winners who paid the big dividends. Thus they claim to have given Le Touquet, Misshan and some other outsiders, and, doubtless, before this is in print, we shall hear that they gave Roulette last Saturday. Of course, all this are pure inventions, but some people are so credulous that they believe anything they see in print.

A NUISANCE.

The race card sellers are also very wonderful. Week after week, they give their selections including "flukes," and week after week the results prove that they are all wrong. Take last week cards as an instance, only one or two gave a winner or, at most, two, and even most of their places went West.

How they manage to survive is a mystery which can only be explained by the fact that the public believe anything as far as racing is concerned. Yet, these touts and tipsters, as already stated, are the greatest enemies of the racing fraternity. They are directly responsible for the so-called upsets and the "in and out running" we hear so much about. Perhaps, many who rely on these race-cards, do not realize that many betting owners and trainers always anxiously scrutinize these race cards to see if their horses are given, and this has a good deal to do with the subsequent decision taken. It is well known that a certain race-card is especially watched, and if it gives any horse, this is generally pulled. Some make it a point to give the horse of a few owners who race straight. Mr. R. H. Gahayan, Mr. Kelso or Mr. F H Ghazala for instance, and this seems to be about all what they know of what is going on.

It is time that the Bombay racing public learn a little wisdom by the mere force of experience, and cease to encourage these professionals who undoubtedly help to make racing here more uncertain than what it generally is. Considering that the Bombay Racing Season is a long one, the racing track generally gets worn out and becomes very hard. For this reason the racing authorities are obliged to put a false railing to protect a part of the track. This false railing, however, makes a great difference with the chances of many horses. Some well known jockeys say that it is positively dangerous and makes them nervous. It narrows down the track considerably, and lengthens the distances so that many horses, who can only do certain distances, and no more, find it very hard to survive in the straight. As I stated last year, the race track is not a success. Even the Turf refuses to grow on it as it should. Large anaemic patches are to be seen all over which show that the soil underneath is poorly. Perhaps, the only remedy would be to dig it again and fill it up with good mud.

IMPROVEMENT IN HANDICAPPING.

There has been, so far, a great improvement in the handicapping, though in a few instances, some glaring inequality has been done. I have only to refer to the cases of Shivaji Prasad and Radha for the public to know what I mean. Shivaji Prasad, quite recent, beat Radha'a by two lengths. For gaining such a victory, this horse, who belongs to a rich stable, was given a penalty of 3 pounds. He is no mean horse. He has won cups including the Irwin Cup, and has beaten and dead-heated with such a champion as Hillalaszaman. When Raddha'a in her turn, beat her field by two lengths, she was given a penalty of 17 pounds. Radha'a is only a three years o'd mare, has not yet won cups, or beaten or dead heated with such a champion as Hillaluzzaman. As a contemporary rightly stated the other day in connection with this case, one wonders whether there are two standards of handicapping here: one for the ride and powerful stables and another for the poor, insignificant owners although they prove to be very straight as is the case with the owner of Radha'a.

This sort of things has been going on too long to be only mere incidents or oversight as was stated to be the case with Hashash in Poona during the last season.

The W.I.T.C. proved that it has aristocratic pretensions by banishing from the Members' Enclosure, Jockeys, and trainers.

T McQuade and Perkins rode last Saturday after purging their unmerited punishment. Has it ever been known or heard that jockeys are punished for being losing races by a head after a gruelling finish? The Stewards maintained that the finish was not gruelling in either case! How the Calcutta Stewards must be laughing at these farces. By the way, Buckley, a well known trainer on this side, met his Waterloo in Calcutta.

BANDRA CRICKET TOURNAMENT FINALS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 28.

What was expected to be a very interesting match—a close struggle for the championship, and a neck to neck finish, in the Cricket Tourney held by the Bandra Athletic Association, ended in rather a comic way. For the Rajansherly skipper before his opponents had squared up the total, declared the match closed. Thus bestowing a victory of 9 wickets on the Vile Parle eleven.

The Sherly-Rajan team put up a good fight in the beginning and showed excellent work in fielding, but due to the havoc wrought by Havewalla, the Parsi Quadrangular Cricketer later on, the side was dismissed cheaply.

On Saturday evening at 3 p.m. Pardeshi, the Vile-Parle Skipper led out his men to field whilst Merchant and Fonseca opened the innings for Sherly-Rajan. But an early disaster was encountered and wickets were falling like vinaning, till the score stood at 15 for 7 wickets. Then A. Fernandes and Philip Pereira stemmed the ebb and raised the score considerably. However, the tail failed to wag and the innings lasting 2-1/2 hours closed at 98.

Vile-Parle opened up their innings a quarter of an hour before closing time but lost one wicket soon.

Next morning a large crowd gathered to see lively cricket but were treated to "a game of keeps". Pardeshi for his side scored just 25 out of the 126 for the innings.

The second innings of the Rajan-Sherly was not better than the first. In spite of cautious and stone-walling tactics, the local team could make little headway scoring only 92.

Then with only 65 runs to make to win the trophy, the Vile-Parle batsmen Rajadvksha and M Havewalla opened up and played steadily. Soon however Rajadvksha was dismissed and Bailur stepped in. At closing time, the score stood at 50 for 1 wicket, when P. N. Pereira declared in favour of Vile-Parle Thus a victory of 9 wickets was secured for Pardeshi and his eleven.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment paid Jan./Feb. £9:0:0.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton—
Shipment sellers Jan./Feb. £17.17:6

Rapeseed, Toria, ton—
Shipment buyers Jan./Feb. £18 7:6.

BOMBAY KNIGHTS RELATIVES IN COURT

A CASE OF STABBING

COMPLAINANT'S VISIT TO MULLAJI SAHEB

Three relatives of a Bombay Knight, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, figured as the accused, in a case before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla at the Esplanade Police Court in which they were charged with voluntarily causing hurt to one of the grandsons of the same Knight. The complainant in the case was Akbarat Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy, grandson of Sir Adamji and the accused, Alibhai Abdulali Hathiari, son-in-law, Gulam Hussin Hasanali Adamji, grandson, and Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, the son of Sir Adamji and uncle of the complainant.

Mr. H. B. Spencer opened the prosecution case by examining the complainant. The witness stated that he was residing on the fourth floor of a building at Bhendi Bazar Road. On August 5th last, he was not feeling well and went to bed at 10-30 p.m. At about 3 a.m. his servant woke him up and said that somebody had come to see him. Complainant jumped out of his bed and went towards the door when he saw the first and second accused standing there. He asked the first accused what he wanted but he did not reply. He only stared at him.

STABBED IN CHEST

Immediately he heard a voice coming from the staircase and he recognised the same as that of his uncle the third accused. It was to this effect, "what are you doing there, finish him up." The first accused simultaneously pulled out a knife and stabbed witness in his chest. Witness felt giddy and supported himself by catching hold of the door; meanwhile the accused disappeared. When he came to he instructed his servant to communicate the incident to the police as well as his sisters.

Two European officers arrived immediately afterwards and removed witness to the hospital.

Explaining the motive for this assault witness said that there was ill-feeling between him and the third accused for some time. Complainant had to attend the High Court the next day in connection with a case and probably this stabbing was perpetrated with a view to prevent him from doing so. The first accused became hostile to complainant because the latter filed a suit in the High Court claiming certain property in which the former's wife had some interest. In the past witness had received several anonymous threats of murder and had informed the Police Commissioner about the same.

Cross-examined by Mr. Olivera witness said that at the death of Ratanbai, the mother of the second accused Mr. N. H. Moos was appointed receiver to her property. The receiver filed an administration suit in 1916 against the sons of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and complainant was included as a defendant in the suit in 1923 after his father's death. According to the decree passed in that suit in 1926, some of the defendants including witness were asked to pay various sums of money to the female heirs, including Lady Halimabai, the widow of the late Sir Adamji. Complainant had come in possession of a property at Nepean Sea Road, being his father's share in the estate of his grandfather, but that property was taken away by the female heirs including Lady Halimabai by way of attachment before judgment. The first accused, who was the son-in-law of Halimabai, attended to the execution proceedings as her constituted attorney. In connection with the payment of costs of the suit, witness was arrested by the order of the High Court on July 27, 1928 and was placed before Mr. Justice Rangnekar the same day. But the matter was allowed to stand over by common consent, for a fortnight. Witness denied all knowledge about a telegram alleged to have been sent to the Mullaji Saheb by his servant just after the stabbing incident. Witness added that in view of his weak constitution, the stab would inflicted on him might have proved fatal.

Mr. Olivera:—Do you swear and say that the first accused was the man who stabbed you?—Yes I do.

"A MADE UP STORY."

Mr. Olivera:—I put it to you that the first accused left Bombay on the night of 29th July for Late and remained there till the 4th August. On that day he went to Chelals and returned to Late on the 5th, and on August 6th he swore an affidavit before the Magistrate of Late?—No. It is all a made up story.

Mr. Olivera:—And he was at Late till August 14th—I do not know.

Proceeding witness said that the accused were not strangers to his house but the second and third accused ceased to visit him since three years past.

WHY HE DIDN'T RAISE ALARM.

Coming to the stabbing incident witness said that he did not suspect anything until he saw his uncle on the staircase. He did no raise an alarm because no opportunity was given him to do so. After he was stabbed witness tried to scream but he could not do so. Witness admitted that his servant also did not raise any alarm.

VISITS TO MULLAJI SAHEB.

Questioned by Mr. Kaderbhoy, witness said that since 1921 he was not on visiting terms with the other members of Sir Adamji's family. In 1923 he became a follower of the Mullaji Saheb. Witness refused to disclose how many times he visited Mullaji Saheb after the stabbing, but he would only say that he had seen him several times. The first visit was a fortnight after the incident.

Mr. Kaderbhoy had not concluded his cross examination when further hearing was adjourned to February 11

MILL INQUIRY COMMITTEE

PROGRESS OF STANDARDIZATION SCHEME

The Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee met again in the Town Hall on Wednesday to hear what progress had been made by the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association and of labour in their private negotiations to arrive at an amicable settlement on the question of the standardisation scheme.

Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla, representing the mill-owners, informed the Committee that they had held consultations during the last two or three days and had made satisfactory progress. They had so far only gone into the spinning department and certain verbal alterations had been made in the scheme and certain increases in wages had been mutually agreed upon. Discussion with regard to the weavers' rates were still proceeding and further time was necessary before they could give an indication as to whether they could come to an agreement with regard to those rates or not.

REVISION OF THE SCHEME.

In reply to the Chairman's question as to whether there was any likelihood of their coming to such an agreement, Mr. Saklatwalla said they had revised so many portions of the scheme by mutual consent in the spinning department that they had every hope of doing the same in the weaving department.

The Committee, thereupon adjourned the sitting till Monday next to give the parties the time for further consultation which they desired.

Mr. Saklatwalla also submitted to the Committee a draft of the Mediation Rules which the Millowners' Association had prepared with the object of securing the consideration and settlement of trade disputes in their early stages and thereby to preserve good feeling between employers and operatives.

The following in brief are the main provisions of the draft rules:—

(I) Before any notice is given by either party to terminate employment for the purpose of lockout or strike the dispute should be brought forthwith before a joint meeting consisting of two or more authorised representatives of the mill concerned and an equal number of representatives of the Trade Unions of which the operatives are members.

(II) If a settlement of the dispute is not reached even at such a meeting or meetings the dispute should be brought before a joint meeting consisting of two or more members of the Employers' Mediation Panel and an equal number of the Textile Trade Union Mediation Panel.

(III) If a settlement is not reached even at such a meeting or meetings the dispute should be brought before a joint meeting of the Committee of the Mill owners' Association and the representatives of the registered Textile Trade Unions of Bombay.

Failing a settlement at all these joint meetings either party should be at liberty to take whatever course it thinks fit.

Similar provisions are made for the settlement of disputes as to the correct interpretation of the Standing orders or the standardisation scheme and for the holding of joint meetings of representatives of the Millowners' Association and of Trade Unions during a strike or lock-out

WELL KNOWN JEWELLER DEAD

LATE MR. TARACHAND PARSRAM

HYDERABAD Jan. 29.

The death took place yesterday at the age of 86, of Mr. Tarachand Parsram, the head of the firm of jewellers, Messrs. Tarachand Parsram and Sons.—A. P.

AMERICAN TOURIST CREMATED ON BANKS OF JUMNA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30

Mr. Whitley, an American tourist, who was lying ill in Hindurao Hospital died yesterday and according to his will was cremated on the banks of the Jumna River.—A. P.

BURMA DOES NOT WANT SIMON SHOW

Unparalleled Demonstration in Rangoon

TEE 'SEVEN' SNEAK INTO CITY

Mammoth Meeting Reaffirms Boycott.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Jan. 30.

Burma gave a very hot reception to the Simon seven on their arrival.

In spite of police repression and prohibition of meetings and the hesitation in issuing license, the biggest procession in the history of public demonstrations in Rangoon had started exactly at two in the afternoon from Kemmendine headed by Mr. Maungsu, Secretary, General Council, Burmese Association, carrying a beautiful peacock and two big black flags on each side followed by a thousand Phoongyis four deep holding specially made back fans bearing the inscription "Burma does not want the Simon Commission." The Phoongyis were followed by Indian merchants and Burmese ladies, not less than 3,000 strong. Then the Burmese men and Indians bearing black flags and black badges on which were the words "Simon go back" followed. Special volunteers in black dress with black flags and badges looked after the arrangements and preserved order.

There was no untoward incident and perfect peace was maintained all throughout. The procession passed through all the main thoroughfares of the city and even in the thinly populated streets the rush of eager and enthusiastic crowds was tremendous. Streams of motor cars and busses lined the entire route of not less than four miles. Film firms were busy taking films at several intervals on the way. It was indeed a sight for Gods to see. When the procession reached Shwedagon Pagoda there were not less than 20,000 people to the chagrin and evasion of the officials. The police prohibited the procession to pass through crowded streets and business quarters. School-boys and girls joined in shouting "Simon go back."

On the platform of the Pagoda a monster meeting was held where over 20,000 including 5,000 ladies congregated. Mr. Maungsu proposed Mr. U. Ba Kekvi, Member, Legislative Assembly, to take the Chair. He moved the following resolution:

"This All Burma mass meeting consisting of the citizens of Rangoon and representatives of other Districts hereby reaffirms its determination to boycott the Simon Commission at every stage and in every form. This meeting declares that those Burmans or Indians who help or co-operate with the Commission or associate with it in any way represent none but themselves and as such this meeting strongly condemns their conduct."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Upotun, Barrister and President, All-Parties Simon Boycott Committee and was supported by Mr. Usu and others. A lakh of badges, bearing "Simon go back" was eagerly sought for by all classes of people. It is alleged that police agents removed the boycott posters from the street walls. As usual the Government changed at the last moment the Simon route and took him through the quiet streets. The local Press and News Agencies are averse to publish correct news.

MAKING RANGOON SAFE FOR SIMON

NO MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, has promulgated an order prohibiting the holding of meetings and processions without previous license on public thoroughfares, to remain in force untill the 9th February. The boycotters of the Simon Commission are holding a meeting in Shwedagon Pagoda, which is a Trust property.—A. P.

SIMON SHOW AT RANGOON

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

The S. S. "Tairoa" with the members of the Simon Commission and the Central Committee on Board arrived here this evening. The Commissioner of Pegu, the Chief Secretary to the Burma Government, the Special Reforms Officer and A.D.Cs to the Governor boarded the steamer some way down the Tarrwady and introduced the Chairmen and Members of the Commission and the Central Committee on disembarkation to the members of the Executive Council, the Ministers, the Chief Justice, Members of the Provincial Legislative Committee and other high officials and non-officials.—A. P.

PERSONS SLEEPING ON FOOTPATH RUN OVER

FALKLAND ROAD TRAGEDY

DRIVER OF A TAXI ABSCONDING

The locality of Falkland Road was thrown into considerable panic on Wednesday morning by cries for help of several men sleeping on the footpath. It appears that at about 7 a.m. taxi car No. 9.28 was going along Falkland Road when it sudenly ran over the foot path and dashed against a Marwari's shop. Then it collided against a telephone pillar with the result that its wheel, bumper and mud guard were considerably damaged. Five persons sleeping on the footpath were ran over by the car and they sustained serious injuries. They were wailing in agony. Sub Inspector Tawde removed them to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. After the accident the driver it is alleged ran away leaving the car near the scene of accident. The police are making enquires for his arrest.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday the 30th January 1929 tenders to the amount of £400 000 at 1s, 6 1|16d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders at 1s| 6 1|32d. amounted to £715,000 and were allotted approximately 84 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 6th February 1929 on the conditions.

A London message says:—Ribuffi, assistant manager of Uncles Club and Mrs. Meyrick who is known as the "Night Club Queen", have been sentenced each to 15 months' hard labour.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' GRIEVANCES

CRY AGAINST MUNICIPAL ENCROACHMENT

On Monday night a large number of the Hawkers of Bombay met together at Bhendy Bazzar under the Presidency of Mr. Jhabvala, when they resolved their protest against the attitude of the Bombay Municipality Encroachment Department.

Mr. Jhabvala in opening the proceedings said that the Hawkers and the Hawkermen were supplying the needs of the poor and middle classes of Bobay, especially those women-folk who cannot go out for shoping.

The above class of people were very honest and working and yet they did not receive proper justice at the hands of the Municipality.

Some of the restrictions laid down in the license clauses were very harsh and they required the prompt and immediate attention of the Municipality.

He advised first constitutional measures to be adopted and failing which steps by way of direction resorted to.

Thereafter several other Hawkers narrated their hardships and the folling resolutions were adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

This meeting of the Hawkers of Bombay of all classes lays before the Municipal Commissioner the following grievances for immediate redress:—

1 That the irregular and oppressive measures adopted by Encroachment Officer towards the hawkers must be stopped.

2 That freedom must be given to all hawkers to go to all places in the Town of Bombay.

3 That the Hawkers must be free to sell all the different kinds of articles for public use.

4 That the present regulations laid out for license must be less stringent; and.

5 That the license fee of Rs. 5 for handcartmen must be reduced.

Before the meeting dispersed a Committee was appointed to meet the License Officer in connection with the above grievances and other hardships of the hawkers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public lecture on "The need of humanistic methods for promoting peace and goodwill" by Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh of Nepal. People's Jinnah Hall ..6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

FRIDAY, February 1.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 2.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Public meeting of Bombay women to sympathise with Queen Souraiya, Javerbai Hall, Vamta Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m., Lady Laxmibai Jagmohondas presiding.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 26th inst. and is due to arrive here on the 24th Feb. via Singapore and Colombo.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—Disease, Small-pox attacks 9 Plague attack 1 death 1, Influenza death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 60. The total mortality this day last year was 78.

B P C C COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh of Nepal. President, Humanistic Club, Bangalore will deliver, a Public Lecture on "The Need for Humanistic Methods for Promoting Peace and Goodwill" at the People's Jinnah Hall today (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the Hon. Justice Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan will preside. The Lecture is open to the Public.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7 a.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records

11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

12 noon Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates Close Down.

7 p.m. The Student's hour, Lecture-Recital by Constance Preston. (Lady Margaret Gold Medalist, Poetry Society) Subject:—Selected Poems of Rupett Brooke.

8 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and Other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.

9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-30 p.m. Bhaishanker, Vocal Music.

10 p.m. Nissar Ahmed Khan, Vocal Music.

10-30 p.m. Laxmanrao Chawan, Sitar, Solo.

STUDENTS' LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League Mr. Taherbhoy Tayabjee will deliver a public lecture on "Literature and its uses" to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the Khoja Shia Ishna Ashri Library when Mr. Vazirally Bundeally will preside.

QUEEN SOURAYA HEROIC STAND

BOMBAY LADIES' ADMIRATION

The following message has been despatched to Queen Suraiya of Afghanistan by the lady members of Premkorebai Hostel, Bombay, through the Afghan Consul:—

"We, the lady members of the Premkorebai Hostel, Bombay, and friends express our deep sympathies and great admiration at the heroic stand Your Majesty has taken against the reactionary forces and offer our prayers for Your Majesty's final triumph in the crisis."

GRUESOME CRIME IN FORT

—:o:—

SON SUSPECTED OF MURDERING MOTHER

—:o:—

ASSAILANT STILL AT LARGE

There was great excitement on Wednesday afternoon in Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, over a stabbing affair in which a Parsi is reported to have attacked his mother aged about 80.

It appears from enquiries made on the spot that Fraeshaw Dosabhai Mehta (35), the alleged assailant, was living separately from his mother for the last 15 years and had some grudge against her as he was left no property by his father.

On the afternoon, the people of the locality heard cries for help coming from a house where his old mother lived; and on going there found her lying in a pool of blood with eight stab-wounds on her body. The police who were duly informed repaired to the scene of the crime and removed the body to the morgue. The police have found a blood-stained butcher's knife from the room of the victim. It is understood that the unfortunate women has succumbed to her injuries in the hospital and the alleged assailant is absconding.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT

—:o:—

MR. V. G DESHPANDE APPOINTED TEMPORARY JUDGE

The appointment of Mr. V. G. Deshpande, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, to the post of temporary Additional Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, is announced. Mr. Deshpande has over 25 years' active and continuous practice to his credit and has experience of the mofussil as well as of Bombay Courts including the Appellate Side of the High Court For the last 15 years he has worked exclusively in the Bombay Small Causes Court where he had a very lucrative practice.

To his other achievements he adds that of authorship having published a life of the King Emperor at Coronation time in 1910 which possesses considerable literary merit and had at the time of publicatio earned the commendation of distinguish-

Mr V G Deshpande, Vakil, High Court, who has been appointed a temporary additional Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court.

ed officials and the public. He belongs to an old and respectable family of Kayastha Prabhus which has for generations supplied loyal and distinguished officers to the Government.

The Government and the Chief Judge should be congratulated for the appointment and it is to be hoped that Mr. Deshpande, by his legal abilities, his vast experience of the practice and procedure of the Small Causes Court and above all by his uniform courtesy, will endear himself to the public and the Bar.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" FLIGHT

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Sydney.—Captain Kinsford Smith and Mr. Ulm at the end of February will fly to England in "Southern Cross" in which they crossed the Pacific and also the Tasman Sea. They will closely study the route from Australia to Karachi with a view to entering into a contract with the Imperial authorities for the extension of the projected Imperial Airway's England-India service to Australia.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY FOR QUEEN SOURAYA

—:o:—

Bombay Women to Hold Public Meeting To-morrow.

Under the auspices of several women's associations, a public meeting will be held in Javerbai Hall, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, tomorrow at 4 p. m. (S. T.), to sympathise with Queen Sourayya. Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas will preside. The following resolution will be moved at the meeting:—

THE RESOLUTION.

"We, the several associations of ladies of Bomay in a public meeting assembled, while expressing our deep, grateful admiration of the great and courageous efforts made by Her Majesty Queen Sourayya for the welfare and advancement of the women of Afghanistan, and while deeply concerned at the untoward turn the affairs have taken in Afghanistan earnestly hope and pray that she will again be in a position to revive her efforts with greater determination and more fruitful results for the welfare of the women of her country."

Under the Clock

BY TWINPLEX.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 31, 1929.

I told you yesterday about "Five minutes" Parsons of the Legislative Assembly, but I forgot to mention the exploits of "Notningnew Crerar." This Bombay gem in the I.C.S. sent up to Simla to cast its "pure and bright rays serene" on the murky waters of the Home Department has a curious way of spreading—darkness.

* * * *

Here is an interesting colloquy re the "Lahore disturbances":—

Mr. Jayakar: Is your refusal to publish your despatch to the Secretary of State based on grounds of secrecy?"

Mr. Crerar: "I say there is nothing new. I have nothing to add to what I have said."

* * * *

The report of the Assembly proceedings for Monday then proceeds to state that Mr. Jayakar drew the attention of the Home Member to the intense feeling of some members regarding this matter.

* * * *

What had "our Mr. Crerar" to say about that? "He felt no doubt that strong feelings had naturally been excited by the very unfortunate situation."

* * * *

Don't you see what classical scholarship makes of a man? Isn't that like a Roman?

* * * *

Did it matter two drachmas, or dinars, or—whatever the coin was—to a Roman Senator when he heard that "law and order", as he conceived them, were "preserved" even at the risk of putting some "barbarians"—as he called them—in a "very unfortunate situation", a situation in fact which was the worst for them, a situation which meant loss of life?

* * * *

"The League of Nations has almost unlimited opportunities for good, if the nations really have the will to peace and friendship."—Dean Inge.

* * * *

Very profound observation, that; in fact very platitudinously profound—but why should India be obliged to pay an absurdly high sum to keep up the League, when it has so far done India precious little good?

* * * *

"People laughed at him a little, loved him a good deal, nobody did or could, dislike him."—Obituary notice in a London journal on a Parliamentary worthy.

* * * *

I recommend the perusal of this sentence to any of the strong, silent men who will adorn our new Bombay Municipal Corporation. They will receive a similar laudatory notice if they do what this M.P. did—never open their mouth in debate.

* * * *

Higgs: "For my success in life I owe everything to my dear wife."

Briggs: "My dear fellow, your memory is bad. You owe me a fiver."

SPANISH REVOLT ENDS

GOVERNMENT CONFIDENT OF ITS POWER

PRIMO DE RIVERA'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Madrid.—The Government is so confident that it has suppressed revolt at Ciudadreal that it has countermanded the order to send troops thither. Primo de Rivera in an interview said that the report had been received from the affected area that rebels put up little or no resistance and had given up all railway stations and public buildings which Government forces had since occupied. He declared: "I grieve for these poor people because the consequences of these events will be very painful."—Reuter.

OATH ON QURAN RECALLED

MORE EVIDENCE IN KIDNAPPING CASE

LARKHANA, Jan. 30.

Four more witnesses were examined before the Special Magistrate in the case against Wahidbux Bhutto, M.L.A., and others. These witnesses had appeared before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate as witnesses of the Nikah ceremony and of the incidents on the night of abduction but here two of them denied or added to some of their former statements.

Ismail had said before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate that he was sent for by Whaidbux Bhutto who told him to give discrepant evidence as he would return Khanzadi. In cross-examination he said he never made this statement in the other court.

Mohmed Maluk who had formerly stated that he was present at the Nikah ceremony said Wahidbux Bhutto sent for him before he gave evidence in the other court and swore on Koran that the woman Khanzadi was with him and that he would return her as soon as the case was over and he pressed the witness not to give evidence against his men. He however gave his evidence. About a month or two later he was again sent for by Wahidbux Bhutto and he went to Karachi where, on the renewed assurance of Bhutto that the woman would be restored and that she was with his friend Oman Thatta of Sibi, he consented to give an affidavit in support of the application of transfer by the accused before the Judicial Commission. He said he was taken to the court but did not remember if he was sworn. The witness was still under cross-examination when the court rose for the day.—A. P.

Latest Cotton News

—:o:—

New York Futures 8 Points Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 30.

The New York Futures Market opened at a decline of 9.10 points on easier Liverpool quotation. During the early part prices declined further on disappointed strong unloading. In the afternoon there was a partial recovery on short covering and the market closed at a net decline of 3 points.

Price fluctuation May delivery:—Opening 19.70 (—.09), 19.68 (—.11), 19.65 (—.14), 19.70 (—.09); Closed 19.71 (—.08).

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

The Liverpool Market has declined to a remarkable extent to-day, with general long liquidation, largely influenced by reports of poor business in the textile industry in the United States as well as in Lancashire. Trade fixing cotton and purchasing forward cotton were negligible in the market. The market opened at a decline of six points and ruled quiet in the long liquidation. During the last hour pronounced business was encouraged by unfavourable New York cables and the market closed at a decline of 14 points, that is, at the lowest level.

Price fluctuations in May contract:—Opening 10.27 (—.06), 10.25 (—.08), 10.21 (—.12) Closing 10.19 (—.14).

PRIVATE CABLES.

The Liverpool Market is due to open 3 points higher on Thursday.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanji have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends dated 30th instant:—

"New buying absent. Action of the market very disappointing. Likely to work still lower temporarily."

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 30.
(11 p.m.)

The local market opened at Rs. 349 Broach, April-May delivery, and declined to Rs. 346-12 on free selling by auction dealers, influenced by lower New York quotations. Rates at 11 p.m. were quoted Rs. 347-6.

At 11-30 Broach prices improved to Rs. 348-4, on a small rally at New York.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

	Jan. 30.
Previous Closing	19.70
To-day's Opening	19.69
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing	19.71
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 30.
Previous Closing	10.33
To-day's Opening	10.27
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing	10.19
Difference	—.14
Broach Expectation	Rs. 349-8

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Jan. 30.
Silver Ready	26-4
Difference	higher 0 1
Silver Forward	26-5
Difference	higher 0-2

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

—:o:—

	Bombay, Jan. 30.
First Settlement	59-3
Second Settlement	59-6
Third Settlement	59-9

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THE TORCH ?

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JANUARY, 31, 1929.

DILATORY TACTICS.

Bad luck and a worse Government seem to have dogged the steps of the Bill against child marriages. The Bill has been before the country for two years or more and seeks to mitigate an evil, of which India is ashamed and for which other countries cry shame upon her. Yet for purposes best known to themselves Government have at every stage obstructed the progress of the Bill through the Legislature. They first contended that it was a novel and a radical measure and needed publicity. It elicited wider and warmer response than they expected. Then as the Bill was recast by the Select Committee, it was made a further ground for delaying its final consideration. Even the simpler question of raising the age of consent was postponed through the appointment of a Committee of inquiry. And now because that Committee has not yet published its report, Government have again postponed the consideration of the Child Marriage Bill. When the motion for adjourning the Bill was carried with the aid of official votes, many naturally cried "shame" and Sir Purshotamdas was constrained to ejaculate: "Government wants child marriages." Heaven alone can forgive them if they do.

It is significant, however, that the votes of officials, nominated members, the majority of Europeans, and of the social reactionaries gave Government a majority of only nineteen votes. It is also reassuring to learn from Mr. Sarda's speech that his Bill has evoked warm response from the country. He pointed out that a vast number of meetings and conferences had supported the Bill, hundreds of these being held and attended by women only. Leaving out the opinions received from Madras there were 167, of which no less than 128 favoured the Bill. The majority of Brahmins of Madras seemed to be opposed to the Bill, but the non-Brahmins, who formed 97 per cent. of the population, favoured late marriages. The most important fact about Madras is that the Legislative Council has unanimously asked for the raising of the marriageable age of girls to 16 years. Only last week the C. P. Legislative Council passed Mrs. Kale's resolution in support of Mr. Sarda's Bill. The eloquent speech of Mrs. Kale on the occasion expresses the sentiments of the entire enlightened womanhood of India. To those who contend that the Bill is repugnant to their "religion", she gives the most fitting reply: "We must first ask ourselves whether it is right to sacrifice thousands of children at the altar of religion. If not, we must change the religion."

Government having once again shelved the Bill, the pertinent question is what the public should do next. The answer is simple: the agitation against child marriages must be continued even more extensively and intensively, especially in the Madras Presidency. Such agitation has been specially recommended by the Calcutta session of the Congress. And non-Brahmins will find it an advantage from every point of view. Every large town in the Presidency must hold public meetings and pass resolutions in support of the Bill in question and forward the resolutions to the Government of India and Mr. Sarda, the mover of the Bill. It is a foregone conclusion that the report of the Age of Consent Committee will be thoroughly favourable to the Bill. Even before the Bill comes up before the Assembly at the next Simla session, its passage must be ensured, with or without Government's support. At present what cannot be helped has to be endured. But we warn Government that if they again play dilatory tactics or oppose the Bill, the limit of endurance will have been reached and Government will have discredited themselves in the eyes of the whole world.

THE NEW CORPORATION.

The results of the Bombay Municipal elections announced last night leave the composition of the Corporation virtually unchanged. The majority of the present members, including the Congressmen, have retained their seats. The outstanding failures are Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Dr. Cursetji. Their defeat brings into relief the unreality of the municipal elections to which we drew attention on Tuesday and the inadequate realisation by the voters of their grave responsibilities and their splendid opportunities. That a publicist of the ripe experience and rare independence of Mr. Tairsee should have failed to win the confidence of the voters is a melancholy proof that the latter are swayed in their choice by considerations other than those of the merits of the candidates or the welfare of the city. The other feature of the election is the rout of the Labour candidates—a rout that is at once a warning and a misfortune. It is a warning to workers and their leaders that the irresponsible utterances and actions of the extremists among the latter do more harm than good to Labour. It is a misfortune inasmuch as the working classes of the City, who form a considerable portion of its population and contribute to its wealth and prosperity, will have to depend entirely on the four representatives that their special constituency is entitled to elect to represent their interests. With the remarkable success of Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal and the return of Mr. A. P. Sabawala, the Corporation will secure two promising recruits to the group of young energetic representatives of the wealthy class who have played a useful role in the administration of the City's affairs. Apart from them, there seem to be hardly any outstanding figures among those who have been elected to the Corporation for the first time.

SYMPATHY FOR QUEEN SOURAIYA.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay is announced to be held on Friday to express their admiration of the courageous efforts made by Her Majesty Queen Souraiya for the welfare and advancement of the women of Afghanistan, their sympathy with Her Majesty in the present state of affairs in that country and their hope that she will soon be able "to revive her efforts with greater determination and more fruitful results." The meeting will be presided over by Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas. According to a previous announcement either this meeting or another similar one will be under the joint auspices of a number of local women's associations like the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, the Bhagini Samaj, the Hind Mahila Samaj, the Hindu Ladies' Social Club, the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, the Rashtriya Stree Samaj and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj. We understand that some timorous folk have persuaded one or two women's institutions receiving grants from Government to refrain from participating in the meeting on the frivolous ground that the meeting is a political one or might be construed as such by Government. The fear does little credit to the people who entertain it. By holding the meeting despite the foolish fears of a few the woman of Bombay will be giving a bold and right lead to all who prize the advancement of women.

THE POT AND THE KETTLE

As the general elections in South Africa approach, it is significant that the old antagonism between the Africanders and the Uitlanders has broken out afresh. The Hertzog Party, which expresses the Africaans outlook in regard to the position the Native should occupy, or more precisely speaking, should be compelled to occupy, in the South African body politic, has taken strong exception to the crafty methods pursued by General Smuts as head of the South African Party, the party of Uitlanders, in denouncing the "Native policy" of the Hertzog Government in a recent manifesto. General Smuts, due, no doubt, to his Anglo-Saxon training—he had a distinguished career at Christ College, Cambridge—was glib and persuasive and had no objection at all to the enunciation of the principle that Native interests must be paramount. The Kenya White Paper, the Hilton-Young Report, and Downing Street are all agreed upon that excellent principle, care being taken, of course, that nobody should venture to carry it out into practice. General Smuts is the last man to translate it into action and to those who belong to "subject portions of the Empire," the quarrel between him and the "Nationalist Triumvirate," General Hertzog and his two colleagues, Mr. Tielmann Ross and Dr. Malan, can only appear as the pot calling the kettle black. But let it be pointed out that the Triumvirate, although blunt and crude in expression, is honest in the "Native policy" it advocates. It will not have South Africa as anything else than a "white man's land." We are not aware that General Smuts wishes it to be a "Kaffir State." There is no item of legislation carried through his long regime which can be said to have considered the Kaffirs as anything else but useful human animals in the service of white men. In fact, whatever the political banner under which the white man sails in South Africa, his ideal is the one sketched out by Mr. Harold Cox in a recent issue of the "Sunday Times." Referring to the colour problem in Africa, he remarked: "The white man there occupies the position of an employer and his success as a planter depends on the willingness of the black man to work as a labourer on the white man's estate instead of working for himself on his own plot of ground." No better explanation need be given of Native policy in South Africa, whether of a Smuts or a Hertzog.

WHAT IS BEHIND IT?

Why did the Maharaja of Dumraon suddenly resign his membership of the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa? There is said to be a great deal more behind the resignation than the mere professed ground of ill-health. Sir Hugh Stephenson, the Governor, is expected to go on four months' leave of absence. One report has it that the Maharaja, who was the Senior Member of the Council and who must have learnt something of the recent politics in the United Provinces, knew the inevitable, and sought in resignation some measure of relief from his impending humiliation. According to another report, he was even asked to resign, so that Government might be spared the unpleasantness of superseding him. Whatever the whole truth, neither report seems incredible. If there is any truth in the reports, we would only say that the Maharaja of Dumraon might have shown a little more grit and the Government, a little more fair play.

LOITERING BETWEEN SUNSET AND SUNRISE

HOW THE LAW SHOULD BE WORKED

(BY A LEGAL CORRESPONDENT.)

A good deal of public interest has been aroused recently in connection with the wording and operation of Clause (d) Section 112 of the City of Bombay Police Act. This Clause penalises loitering in the City between the hours of sunset and sunrise and is a prolific source of comment and criticism from the frequency of cases put up under the Section as well from the general nature of its provisions. Only the other day, discussion on this oft-debated Clause was revived at a meeting of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, some of whom appear to be inclined to restrict its operation and scope by the usual mode of having its provisions amended. That the operation of this Clause has, on the whole, contributed to a reduction of crime, was proved by the Commissioner of Police who adduced figures in support of his view, and deprecated any change, by way of amendment, in its wording.

MEANING OF THE SECTION.

A careful reading of the sub-section makes it clear that the liability of an accused person to conviction rests upon the proof by the prosecution of three elements only: (1) that the accused was lying or loitering in any street yard or other place between sunset and sunrise, (2) that he is a reputed thief and (3) that he is unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. Clearly, therefore, the application of this Section does not call for the exercise of any extraordinary legal acumen on the part of the Magistrates as the issues are purely questions of fact which any person, endowed with a modicum of commonsense, can decide on the material placed before him by the parties. Criminals enjoy special facilities for the exercise of their proclivities between sunset and sunrise and in all the large cities of the world, police vigilance is keenly exercised during the interval from dusk to dawn and the law rigorously enforced upon those who, under cover of night, seek to prey upon their fellow-citizens. It would be impossible to state any hard and fast rule as to what particular hour of the night, the under-world of crime gets busy, but a survey of the cases of theft, housebreaking and pick-pocketing that come before the Courts of a morning, warrant the view that the incidence of crime is evenly divided between all hours of the night. To restrict the operation of the sub-section to any particular set of hours only during the night would render the vigilance of the police nugatory while placing a premium upon the activities of the light-fingered and long-fingered gentry that infest places of public resort in the earlier hours of the night.

THE REAL MENACE.

The real menace to the safety of the innocent lies in the general nature of the provisions of the Clause. Any person, whether of good or evil manners, is liable to be picked up by the police if he happens to be merely lying or loitering about the place and enjoys the reputation of being a thief. Cases arise before the Courts where a reputed thief is sent for a long term behind the bars merely because he happened to be seen lying or loitering in the street during the hours of sunset and sunrise. It is precisely in cases of this sort that Honorary Magistrates fail to exercise the discretion conferred upon them by the general nature of the language of the Clause and consign the unhappy individual to durance vile by a stroke of the pen.

In this connection the words of Mr. Justice Cumming and Mr. Justice Mukherjee in a Calcutta case 'Shaik Piru vs. Emperor', are well-worth bearing in mind. "Anyone acquainted with Calcutta is aware", remarked their Lordships, "that there is a large floating population, mostly of the coolie class; these people have no place of abode; they spend the night in verandahs and doorways and eat where they can. During the day, they work as coolies. For such people to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that they have worked, is well nigh impossible. The only people who could give any evidence on the point, are probably not known to the person proceeded against: for, they are employed by several persons in one day as casual labourers whose name and residence is unknown to them and who certainly would not remember that they had employed them. They may be working honestly, but it is very difficult, if not impossible, to prove it..... Logically such persons would be spending the rest of their lives in doing various terms of imprisonment, for obviously as soon as they came out of jail, they would be in the same position as before."

ENGINE OF OPPRESSION.

Conditions in Bombay are the same as those obtaining in Calcutta

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

The Perils of Prosperity.

A Washington message says that after an extensive survey the Department of Commerce of the United States Government has made the pleasant discovery that the wealth of America has increased over sevenfold in the past fifty years. At the end of 1927 the deposits in American banks had reached the colossal sum of 320,000,000,000 dollars. But so has national expenditure in America and the Government is faced with a possible deficit budget in the current financial year, a prospect which has drawn from "Silent Cal", shortly to leave his high office the warning that "rigid economy in Federal expenditure must be continued". The Legislature will find it very difficult to follow this sane advice if it is stampeded into voting large sums for naval construction in obedience to the demands of the "Big Navy" agitators who maintain that American prosperity and productive capacity do require strong means to defend them, Peace Pacts being only academic expressions of international good will.

Cultural Activities In Soviet Russia.

If one were to believe the news circulated to British Imperialist journals by exiles of the old Tsarist regime in Russia and take as gospel truth the description of economic and political conditions in Soviet Russia at present as sent out from Riga one would imagine that the present rulers of the country had reduced the land to anarchy and hunger, and into a state where no intellectual activity is possible. But the efforts of the anti-Soviet propagandists cannot disguise the fact that culturally the Soviet is making rapid progress. The inauguration on Monday in Leningrad of the first Institute in Soviet Russia for the study of Buddhist culture is only one of the many indications of progressive cultural activities in the Russia of to-day.

What is Religion?

After thousands of years of Religion in civilised society many are still constrained to ask, without jesting: "What is Religion?" And the Parliament of Religions, which is now in session at Calcutta, is seriously considering the question of a re-definition of religion and the abolition of the distance between the Sacred and the Secular. Many delegates at the Parliament are said to have deplored what they regard as the present apathy towards religion. The apathy is more towards that which is only called religion and which is now being acknowledged to need a re-definition. Religion has far too long been confused with dogmas and creeds and the traditions that spring from and cluster round them. That is why religion, which more than any other domain of Truth ought to have bound humanity closer—as the very word indicates—has divided mankind into exclusive groups. The reaction towards religion that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the President of the Parliament, sees coming is a reaction against irrational and disruptive dogma and in favour of a rational Humanitarianism, which is true Religion.

In the Name of Discipline.

It is gross misrepresentation to say, as does the "Times of India", that the Gujarat College students went on strike against the normal disciplinary action taken against them for non-attendance by the Principal. The actual cause of the strike was that the Principal went far beyond the bounds of discipline and even committed a breach of clear agreement. When the students absented themselves from College on the day of the arrival of the Commission, the most proper thing for them to do—the strictest disciplinary action that could be taken was to regard them as having failed in part of the terminal examination for which they were due to appear on that day. But the Principal first fined them, ostensibly for absence but really for joining in the boycott of the Commission. What was worse, against an express understanding with Mr. Mavlankar, he not only insisted on the fine in the shape of compulsory "fee" for re-examination but also threatened to disqualify the students for promotion, as if they had failed at the annual examination. This was at once a breach of faith and wanton victimisation. The strike was thus forced on the students by the Principal.

A Thought For The Day.

"No institution inspired by fear can further life. Hope, not fear, is the motive principle in human affairs. All that has made man great has sprung from the attempt to secure what is good, not from the struggle to avert what was thought evil."

BERTRAND RUSSELL,
—"Social Reconstruction."

ART & ART CRITICISM IN INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was only a couple of days ago that I came across the two articles in your back numbers (4th and 5th January 1929) by Mr. M. H. Gould of Boston, written in "defence of the American tourist" and purporting to be a reply to some passages in my article "Art and Art Criticism in India", which appeared in your annual Number of 1928. I feel I must say something about the articles, although there is nothing to reply to for the simple reason, that Mr. Gould completely agrees with me in his first article and is completely irrelevant in his second. He naturally feels annoyed at the sad truth of things as they are and merely claims the saving feature that "there may be exceptions to the rule", which I never denied, although I did not make unnecessary mention of what is self evident, nor did I ever doubt or deny the unbounded reserve of energy and enterprise in Americans, which are the source of their present material wealth and advancement. I wish we had only one-hundredth part of that energy and enterprise and we would not be to-day the standing shame to our country, which we are. Only, it was not within the scope of my article to relate the wonderful qualities of the Americans but to discuss the sorry state of things in point of Art and Art criticism in India. And Mr. Gould is not right in saying, that I have left my own countrymen and the British unscolded and singled out only the Americans. I do not "scold" anybody and I do not leave anyone alone. My whole article in the "Chronicle" annual stands proof of it and I will particularly refer Mr. Gould to the passage—"But the blame is not all to be laid with Indians. Their intellectual masters' who are catering Art and Art ideals with the air and pose of the man who knows are themselves most insensitive to Art." What did Mr. Gould think it meant?

Then he is bitter at American tourists being overcharged all the world over. It is very wrong that it should be so, but paying higher prices in the Bazars, particularly in undemocratic India, is the pride and the privilege of the rich, and Mr. Gould and his people should bear this small misfortune with a bit of more grace. Besides the harm I meant in my article was not one which could be directly measured in dollars and cents. The Americans more that any other European patronisers of India are largely responsible for introducing false perspectives in general outlook of the younger intelligentsia of India. While some have made us feel like what our forefathers may have been but we are not by overexaggerated praises of our past and the present, others have called us a danger to the world civilisation, not by reason of being an actively destructive human force like Chengiz Khan or, as we were told, the ex-Kaiser but as mere despicable germ carriers. Both sets have produced in us a reaction against universal standards and the latter has also given rise to the publication of so much bad language and boring contents, which do no one any bit of good. I refer to the American theatrist, who was quite a sensation here and abroad a year ago but is, I hope, slowly receding now from the cheap limelight.

Lastly, I should not like to leave Mr. Gould in the cosy self-satisfaction, that my pessimism about the artistic future of America is merely an expression of natural inferiority complex due to the greater material prosperity and progress of the Americans. I have given my reason for my fears and there are other and more potent factors, which lead to these fears, but with which I cannot deal within the limits of this small article. Should he persist in the assertion which is very common with Americans, that views like mine originate from the usual human jealousy of the well-to-do neighbour, I cannot help it and it does not affect me. I am fully conscious of the greatness of America and neither grudge nor deny her that greatness. The people of the country, which invented Mr. Ford and is fairly on the way to realise the vision of the mechanical man, must have the quality of the Titans, but the madness of a Cezanne, the lunatic ecstasy of a Van Gogh, the burning passion of a Beethoven, the mystic vision of an Abanindranath Tagore cannot be made to grow on land of Gold. Humans or Titans, God or man, all have their limitations and let not Mr. Gould get exasperated, if it be said that Americans have theirs.—Yours, etc.,

SALIMMUZZAMAN SIDDIQUI.

LABOUR DEBACLE IN MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Congress Candidates Maintain Ground

MARWARI MILLIONAIRE TOPS THE POLL

Mr. Tairsee and Mrs. Gokhale Defeated

—:o:—

The Municipal elections' results were declared on Wednesday night before a large and eager crowd of the candidates and their agents by Mr. A R Dalal the, Municipal Commissioner. An army of Municipal clerks were engaged to count votes the whole day and the work was practically finished at about midnight when the last result of B and C wards were declared. In A ward Mr. Muljraj Kursondas tops the list while one of the European candidates is thrown out. In B ward Mr. Shamdasani had a bad defeat though he was sanguine of his success till the last moment. The result, however showed otherwise. In C ward Mr. Nayenlal Bansilal the Congress candidate comes first but Mr. Tairsee loses his seat having come the seventeenth out of sixteen seats. In D ward Mr. Nariman Congress candidate has toped the voting list and some new members have succeeded in getting in while old councillors like Mrs Avantikabai Gokhalay and Mr. S. A. Mantri have failed this time to achieve success. From Byculla ward likewise Dr. Bisni is not returned and Messrs Gole and Janai have lost their seats. The Communists and Labour members have failed entirely as none of them is returned from D F and G wards. Dr. A. A. DeMonte has also failed in election though another East Indian Mr. Andrade has come out successful. It is understood that the result declared is provisional and the votes given are appriximate

A WARD

12 SEATS.

	Votes.
Mr. Muljraj Karsondas	9048
Mr. M. Nissim	7272
Mr. D. S. Tayebji	6896
Mr. P. J. Murzban	5631
Sir D. M. Petit	5272
Mr. J. B. Boman Behram	5073
Mr. B. N. Gamadia	4504
Mr. Haji F. Manjar	4239
Hon. Sir P. Sethna	4166
Mr. H. M. Chowna	3541
Mr. G. F. Griffiths	3320
Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas	2994

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Mr. R. Venkatram	2367
Mr. Gover Wright	2354
Mr. Punegar	1429
Mr. V. R. Ponce	64
Mr. Mahomed Sidik	46
Mr. Maulana Nazir A. Khufundi	40

B WARD

16 SEATS.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola	10911
Dr. J. V. Vora	9186
Mr. H. A. Lalji	9113
Dr. J. A. Collaco	9116
Dr. Poonshi Hinji	8612
Mr. Shivdas Chapsey	8589
Mr. Kanji Master	8206
Mr. Abubaker Beg Mohmed	7540
Mr. Ramji Bharmal	7122
Mr. G. K. Borade	6941
Dr. J. N. Choksy	6933
Dr. E. Moses	6921
Mr. B. N. Meishrie	6413
Mr. Khimji Nathu	6326
Mr. S. K. Barodawalla	6296
Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji	6262

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Mr. H. M. Chotani	5786
Mr. Abdul Sakur	5700
Mr. Noormohmed Begmohmed	5514
Mr. R. K. Peerbhoy	4569
Mr. Jivraj Mansi	4114
Mr. A. S. Vali	3121
Mr. Shamdasani	3062
Dr. J. Hansraj	2881
Mr. C. M. Pania	2434
Mr. Attawalla	2663
Mr. H. A. Ibrahim	1484
Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy	1457
Mr. Abdul Jusab	782
Mr. Matcheswalla	653
Mr. I. Barodawalla	113
Mr. Jethalal Dcoji	115
Mr. Vallolla	109
Mr. Mechii	43
Mr. Revashankar	22

C WARD

16 SEATS.

Mr. Nayenlal Bansilal	16413
Mr. Vithaldas Domoder Govindji	15330
Mr. Mohmedalli Allabux	15153
Dr. A. DeSouza	15012
Mr. M. N. Talpade	14915
Mr. G. Goculdas	14527
Mr. Mohanlal Desai	13609
Dr. M. B. Velker	13554
Mr. M. G. Kapadia	13189
Khan Bahadur Kurtay	13075
Mr. Dwarkadas Kalyandas	11063
Mr. B. T. Desai	11021
Dr. A. G. Merchant	10230
Mr. H. D. Nanavaty	9358
Mr. R. M. Bhat	9657
Mr. Bholanath Wadke	9213

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee	8409
Dr. C. J. Cursetji	7809
Mr. Manker	7433
Mr. C. G. Merchant	3245
Mr. S. Navalker	2367
Mr. S. M. Faizee	68

D WARD

10 SEATS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman	15823
Dr G. V. Deshmukh	15121
Mr. E. R. Hirji Bohedin	14764
Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla	11076
Dr. A. G. Viegas	11067
Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar	11001
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta	10635
Mr. A. P. Sabavala	8832
Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri	8828
Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	8796

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari	7706
Mr. S. R. Mantri	6387
Mr. S. R. Tendolkar	6386
Mr. P. R. Dalvi	4753
Mr. P. S. Bakhale	4029
Mr. Phondge	3407
Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale	3136
Mr. Lalji Pendse	3100

E WARD

10 SEATS.

Mr. S. L. Silam	14615
Mr. M. M. Kiledar	12505
Dr. R. S. Mistri	10159
Mr. H. E. Poonawala	9353
Mr. S. K. Pupala	8597
Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey	8510
Mr. A. Soares	8241
Dr. M. S. Balsara	8080
Mr. D. G. R. Khairaz	7156
Mr. M. U. Abdul Rasool	6792

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Mr. R. A. Gole	6705
Mr. R. S. Asavle	6495
Dr. M. F. Bisni	4805
Mr. I. S. Haji	4741
Mr. N. I. Jitekar	3474
Mr. A. T. Janai	3470
Mr. R. Rukmaji	2710
Mr. A. L. Silam	1903
Mr. N. B. Parulkar	147

F WARD

6 SEATS.

Mr. S. S. Batliwalla	5823
Mr. B. G. Parelker	5251
Mr. Nanabhai Laxman	4632
Dr. S. P. Metha	4566
Mr. B. G. Horniman	3933
Mr. S. G. Kini	3785

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Mr. K. N. Jogleker	3558
Mr. Nanji Premji	3170
Mr. S. H. Jhabwala	2842
Mr. G. B. Nare	2599
Mr. M. I. A. Yiteker	2465
Mr. J. G. Nensi	2077
Mr. R. V. Varadker	763
Mr. J. C. Maitra	95

G WARD

6 SEATS.

Mr. Haji Sheikh Meherbux Haji Kadarbux	5012
Mr. Pandurang G. Shahasrabudhe	4870
Mr. J. P. D'Andrade	4442
Mr. I. S. Patel	3943
Mr. G. D. Billimoria	3935
Dr. M. C. Javle	3770

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Mr. R. S. Nimbker	3624
Mr. R. K. Vaidya	3621
Dr. D'Monte	2977
Dr. R. D. Kowli	2339
Dr. S. S. Mirajker	2171
Rao Saheb M. D. Rane	2042
Mr. N. J. Saham	2002
Mr. M. M. Pathan	137

—:o:—

MR. NARAYANLAL THANKS ELECTORS

Mr. Narayanlal Bansali, the Congress candidate who top the poll in C Ward has sent us the following letter thanking his electors:—

I cannot express sufficiently the warmth of my feelings of gratitude towards you all in putting great confidence in me and in returning me at the top of the polls. I shall always endeavour to justify the confidence placed in me and try to serve the city and the citizens to the best of way efforts. Words fail in adequately expressing my feelings of thankfulness to one and all for their generous and solid support.

DR. DESHMUKH'S THANKS

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation who successfully contested the D Ward for a seat in the new Corporation writes:—

"Allow me to convey through your columns my grateful thanks to the voters of the D Ward for the splendid support they gave me."

TROTSKY PERMANENTLY EXILED

—:o:—

NOT WANTED IN SOVIET RUSSIA

—:o:—

TURKISH GOVT'S OFFER

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Berlin.—The communist newspaper "Rote Fahne" states that Trotzky has been ordered to leave the Soviet territory with his family and reside permanently outside Russia on the ground that he is the leader of the movement to overthrow Soviet rule by spreading dissention in the Red Army.

TURKEY'S OFFER.

Constantinople.—The Government has informed M. Trotzky that he will be allowed to enter Turkey if he desires.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES TOUR IN COAL FIELDS

MOVED AT APPALLING CONDITIONS HE WITNESSED

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Prince of Wales to-day toured the Northumberland coalfields in a more favourable weather the snow and slush having disappeared following rain. The Prince was extremely moved at the appalling conditions that he witnessed yesterday and would not leave the distributing depots at which he called until he was fully satisfied that everything was being done to help the people. He was particularly impressed by the need for dealing drastically with the economic situation apart from the temporary alleviation by charity.—Reuter.

FURTHERING BRITISH INTERESTS AND CARRYING OUT PLEDGES

SIR G. CLAYTON'S HARD TASK IN IRAQ

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Sir Gilbert and Lady Clayton left for Bagdad this morning via Paris. Constantinople and Angora, where Sir Gilbert will pay a visit to Mustapha Kemal, and then via Aleppo, Beirut, Jerusalem and Transjordania from where they will fly to Bagdad, they being due there on 16th February. Sir Gilbert Clayton before his departure was received by the Prince of Wales and he also conferred with Sir Austen Chamberlain and Edr. Amery.

FURTHERING BRITISH INTERESTS.

In an interview with Reuter, Sir Gilbert said that he was unaware of any change in the British policy with regard to Iraq. His policy would be to further British interests and at the same time to carry out the pledges given to Iraq. He would do his utmost to establish Government on a firm basis. He was considerably interested in the economic possibilities of Iraq especially respecting cotton and agriculture. He had no doubt that Iraq was capable of an enormous expansion with resultant prosperity and he hoped that the Iraq Government would devote every attention to that end. He added that he would spare no effort to promote good relations between Nejd and Iraq.—Reuter.

RESULTS OF NORTH MIDLOTHIA BYE-ELECTION

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Government was defeated in the by election in North Midlothian which was necessitated by the death of Sir George Clark-Hutchinson. The result of the byelection was Mr. Andrew Clarke (Labour) 7917 votes Major John Colville (Conservative) 6965, David Kier (Liberal 3130, Lewis Spence (Scottish Nationalist) 842.—Reuter.

KING'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The King's condition this morning is about the same.—Reuter.

KING GAINS STRENGTH

LONDON, Jan. 30.

A bulletin issued at 11-30 this morning says that the King continues to gain strength slowly and his progress is satisfactory.—Reuter.

FAITH IN GEN. BOOTH SHATTERED

—:o:—

COMMISSIONER HIGGINS' OPINION

SALVATION ARMY INJUNCTION CASE

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Salvation Army injunction case was resumed at High Court to-day as the parties had failed to come to an agreement as advised by the Judge on January 25.

Gen. Booth's counsel said that the General was contesting the attack on his conduct of the trust laid down by the founder and also complained that charges of his unfitness had not been formulated. Counsel for the defence denied that anything said or done by the High Council could be construed as reflection on the General

In the course of the proceedings a letter for Commissioner Higgins to Gen. Booth dated January 19 was read declaring that his belief in the unselfishness of Gen. Booth had been shattered by the injunction action and asserting that Gen. Booth's plea was purely a family one. The case has been adjourned.—Reuter.

GEN. BOOTH GRANTED INJUNCTION BY CHANCERY COURT

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Chancery Court has granted General Booth an injunction until after a further meeting of the High Council when the General will have an opportunity of being heard.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Justice Eve summing up the Booth Case expressed the opinion that the High Council had made a mistake, doubtless innocently, by not giving Booth opportunity of attending it personally, or by a representative to explain why had resisted the Council's attitude. This could be righted as the Council had not yet wroken up, and therefore injunction must be Limited in order not to prevent the Council immediately rectifying its mistake and ultimately adjudicating the matter.—Reuter.

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"PREPARE FOR YOUR FUTURE"

—:o:—

MRS. BESANT'S ADVICE TO YOUTHS

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Adverting to the proposal to pass a resolution at the ensuing Youth and Students' Conference in favour of Independence, Dr. Besant advises the students to leave the question to men and women. She urges: "Prepare yourselves for your futures as the citizens of an India that will be free, but do not plunge now into a struggle for which you are unready and, by your condition, unfit."—A. P.

—:o:—

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT

—:o:—

COMPLAINT AGAINST MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 30.

As a sequel to the recent municipal election at Dholka, a Mahomedan voter has filed a criminal complaint alleging insult and assault against the Municipal President, Mr. Jorawar Khan. It is alleged that when he went to the polling booth to give his vote to the rival of the President, Mr. Jorawar Khan assaulted him and insulted him.—A. P.

BRITISH VESTED INTERESTS ON WARPATH

DETERMINED OPPOSITION TO MR. HAJI'S BIL

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Just at time when the Legislative Assembly will be considering the Coastal Reservation Bill the British Shipping Interests are contemplating demonstration that will convince the Assembly that British opinion is determined to resist any measure calculated to affect Incheape's supremacy in Indian waters to howsoever little extent, says the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India.

Sir William Currie has been nominated President of Chamber of Shipping in United Kingdom. The chamber's annual dinner is fixed for February 21 and Viscount Peel, Secretary of State for India will be the chief guest while other distinguished guests invited for occasion include Lord Reading and President of Board of Trade. It is anticipated that in the speeches of both guests as well as the hosts the main theme will be the menace to British shipping in Indian waters.

Sir William Currie, who is regarded popular as one of Lord Incheape's younger men, will dwell, it is believed, on British stakes in Indian coastal trade and voice views expressed by the Chamber in their representation to the Secretary of State for India Sir William will have the advantage that he has been associated for long with the British India Steam Navigation Company and can therefore claim to speak with authority derived from personal experience.—Free Press.

YOUTHS' MILITARY TRAINING

Government Opposition Against Compulsion

MR. JAYAKAR'S GRAVE WARNING

Will Govt. "Direct Youths' Intelligence Towards 124A, I. P. C."?

—:o:—

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The attendance was again in the afternoon very thin when Dr. Moonje moved the motion aiming to improve young India by giving military drill teaching them rifle shooting. Mr. Bajpai opposed the measure on financial grounds and a few Universities like that of Bombay did not want it. Mr. Aney pointed out the motion wanted Government to accept the principle. Mr. Jayakar attacked the front benchers for their indifference towards young India, by giving them wicked system education which had demoralising effect. He took Mr. Bajpai to task for raising the bogey of finance. He pointed out military drill was different from military training, and ridiculed the authority of the Bombay University which he said was composed of fellows nominated by Government. That institution's decision should not be taken seriously. Mr. Jayakar's speech was as foreeful that Mr. Crerar, Home Member, when Mr. Jayakar took his seat, ran up to him, and explained in whispers the Government's attitude.

The President probably considering that such an importaat motion should not be disposed of by thirty members who attended the House gave the motion a fresh lease of life, adjourning the House at four. The motion will be taken up for further discussion on the next non-official day (15th February).

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Dr. Moonje moved: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that steps be taken as early as possible to provide for compulsory physical training, military drill and rifle practice for Indian boys attending schools and colleges, between the ages of sixteen and twenty."

Dr. Moonje said that the Skeen Committee had rendered a service to the country by pointing out the defects in the youth of the country which rendered them unfit for military leadership. These defects must be removed. There were in the House itself representatives of races that had fought battles, established kingdoms and run them. Who did not know Hari Singh Nazwa and the noble Shivaji? Who could forget that even the rice-eating Brahmin gave battle at Panipat, without aeroplanes and motor transport, to the intrepid Pathan? Mr. M. R. Jayakar belonged to a race which had wielded the pen and the sword with equal ability. But as the result of a hundred and fifty years of British rule, and the lack of opportunity for defence, this military capacity had become latent and must be revived lest it die out altogether. He attributed the difference in the evolution of the character of British and Indian boys to the different ideals of education in the two countries. The introduction of physical education in educational institutions was, of course, necessary. He had insisted on military drill because that alone would make for disciplined activity of the individual and his reason for urging rifle practice was also important. He emphasised that through the Nehru Report, India had, for the first time, accepted willingly the British King as King-Emperor of India, and accepted the goal of Dominion Status within the Empire. The day was past when a Viceroy could think that ten thousand soldiers could defend India. No one else would be able to protect India as a Dominion except the trained youth of the country. He would remind those that opposed compulsion that Lord Roberts had warned the British people that their safety lay in the compulsory military training of their boys. Moreover Britishers in the Colonies were subjected to compulsory military training while in the Dominions too, a mild form of compulsion prevailed. As for the financial side of the question, Sir Malcolm Hailey had said: "Once it is definitely decided to open the military career to India, we should not allow finances to stand in our way." Dr. Moonje said that Government could at least make a beginning by applying compulsion to one area, for instance, to his own docile province (laughter) and he was sure that the experiment would encourage Government to extend it throughout the whole of India. He was sure that Government, in its own interest, would accept his resolution. Dr. Moonje also thought that the European group would support him as their commercial interests required protection. It was impossible for the British Government to defend European interests in India unless there was the willing and useful co-operation of the youths of India for the defence of the country.

MR. BAJPAI'S OPPOSITION.

The Education Secretary, Mr. Bajpai, opposed the resolution from the educational point of view leaving it to be disposed of from the purely military point of view by Mr. Macworth Young. From the educational standpoint, his objection was three-fold. The resolution wanted the Government of India to direct educational administrations in the provinces to make military training a feature of the curricula in schools and colleges. Education was a provincial transferred subject, and in view of this constitutional position it would be 'ultra vires' of the Government of India to dictate to the local Governments to make military training an essential feature of educational curricula. Secondly, expert advisers of the Education Department had expressed the opinion that from the point of view promoting the physical culture of youths, compulsory military drill and compulsory military training were not so important as other forms of scientific drill. He did not say that military drill had no utility, but that was not by itself so necessary for the developing the physical condition of the students. Moreover, they could not in a country of the size of India, where education was itself not compulsory, make military training compulsory among students. If they had some sort of general conscription, then students being part of the population would be liable for it. To single out students between sixteen and twenty for compulsory military training and military drill, was a course which was not favoured by educational experts and probably some of the parents themselves might object to it. Moreover, an educationist would regard the introduction of the compulsion as likely to affect the popularity of educational institutions. The Shea Committee had recorded the opinion in regard to the University Training Corps that no form of compulsion should be adopted in order to secure the enlistment of students to the Corps. This was in 1925. Since then the question of compulsory military training had been considered by the Bengal, Patna, Punjab and Delhi Universities and they had expressed themselves against compulsion and Rangoon had postponed consideration of the question.

Mr. B. Das asked whether their objection to compulsion was not due to lack of funds.

8 CRORES FOR RIFLES ALONE!

Mr. Bajpai said that was only one of the grounds. They had all regarded that compulsion would hinder the progress of education. Lastly Mr. Bajpai referred to the financial objection. A rough computation of the expenditure likely to be incurred by the adoption of the proposal was that for rifles alone eight crores would be immediately required. In view of the numerous calls which in the sphere of education itself were being made on the resources of Provincial Governments and which were not being met fully, it was unlikely that Provincial Governments would accept a recommendation of so expensive a character.

Mr. Aney (Nationalist) characterised Mr. Bajpai's speech as disappointing, but remarked that nothing else was expected from Government benches. The resolution was not "ultra vires" because the Government of India had direct control over the Provinces in matters of education. Mr. Aney contended that the Government of India should accept the principle of the resolution and leave it open to the provinces to do as they thought fit. For instance, the Government of India could manifest their sympathy by introducing compulsion in centrally administered areas.

Mr. Bajpai intervening said that the Chief Commissioner, Northwest Frontier Province, was definitely opposed to compulsion and the University of Delhi was likewise against compulsory training.

MILITARY TRAINING VS. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Mr. Aney contended that the resolution was not for compulsory military training which was a huge and expensive affair but was for compulsory physical training and military drill and rifle practice as part of compulsory military training. (Dr. Moonjee nodded confirmation). Therefore, the argument that the various Universities had expressed themselves against compulsory military training fell to the ground. This fact should also dismiss the bogey of the financial difficulty raised by Mr. Bajpai. Concluding, Mr. Aney referred to the ambition of the youths of India who, by several of their own organisations, were devoting themselves to the question of military training. If this ambition was not properly utilised and the energies directed through right channels, then a situation might arise the responsibi-

Continued on next page.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

Mr. Singh's Resolution for Protection Lost

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PRESIDENT PATEL'S CASTING VOTE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30

Today's proceedings were dull and uninteresting. The attendance was thin. Most of the benches empty due to the inclemency of weather probably responsible for the absence of Pandit Motilal, Mr. Jinnah and other aged members of the House. The question time lasted only 25 minutes. Kumar Ramanjaya Singh in the unofficial members' ballot sponsored a resolution urging Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Movie Committee Report. Immediately Col. Crawford, the only Committee member present, moved the minute of dissent as an amendment urging to give effect only to the recommendations upon which the Committee were unanimous. Col. Crawford's arguments said that while having no objection to the principle of the quota which he objected most strongly to the suggestion Government, at the expense of the general tax-payers, according financial aid to the production of films, a thing which would find purely urban interest.

The motion when put to vote ended in a tie. The President in order to avoid any impression that he favoured the popular party gave his casting vote against the resolution which would have been carried the Swarajists and Nationalists had mustered their forces properly, had been a little more energetic the motion would not all have been lost. The blame lies more on the part of non-officials who treated the motion lightly. Mr. Kelkar who tried to be neutral was successfully dragged to the aye lobby by Mr. Matin Chaudhry Sir P. Thakordas' neutrality is inexplicable.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Members were generally a little late in arriving owing to the intense cold. When there was a quorum when the President took his seat. The Chamber was comfortably warm due to heating arrangements.

Monday being the first day for non-official resolutions, there was considerable speculation, owing to the thinness of non-official benches, as to the fate of the two important resolutions appearing on the Order Paper, firstly, that raising the question of Cinema Industry and secondly the motion relating to compulsory military training in the practice in schools and colleges.

GOVERNMENT TO OPPOSE BOTH

The lobby information was that the Government would oppose both and urge their rejection. The European group's view of the cinema industry is that they should support Col. Crowfords' counter-resolution and such parts of the Report of the Cinema Committee of which he was a member be given effect to as were unanimous, while Mr. Neogy, another member of the Committee, had sent a telegram urging the members to support the main resolution.—

At question hour Mr. Mukhtar Singh's question brought out from Mr. Bajpai the statement that the Government proposed to commend problems of sugar industry to the earnest consideration of the Central Council of Agricultural Research who, he said, would constitute a strong sub-committee to deal with them.

Mr. Graham informed Mr. Rango Iyer that the power to extend the life of the Assembly was vested in the Governor General. The Government were not in a position to make any statement.

MAHARAJA OF NABHA'S HEALTH.

Sir Denys Bray answering the same member informed him that six persons were interned at Kodai kanal under Regulation Three of 1818. The Government would consider the question of a change if the state of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha's health call for it but the last report of it was excellent.

At this stage owing to the absence of a number of members about 40 questions were passed over unanswered.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SERVICE.

Mr. Meenje then enquired why the qualification to all provided the will for free exchange was there.—A. P.

Education in the case of Indian students was kept so high as that a person must be a graduate of an Indian University for service in provinces and under the Indian Government while in the case of Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European boys the Cambridge Examination which was a lower academical test was prescribed.

Mr. Crerar replied in view of the fact that the recruitment was entirely dependent on competition irrespective of racial discrimination Indian boys with higher qualification had a better chance of success. The reason for prescribing the Senior Cambridge standard was that the two courses of education being totally different, Europeans who generally took this course might be unfairly barred from competing for various Public Services.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Mr. Ranonjaya Singh (Nationalist) moved that "with a view to fostering the growth of Indian Film Industry and the protection of Indian Cinema Trade from exploition by non-Indians immediate effect be given to the recommendations of the Cinema Committee by the imposition of the quota system, introduction of legislative measures requiring compulsory registration of persons and companies engaged in producing, exhibiting, distributing and importing films or owning or controlling cinema houses, predominance of Indian element being assured in all such concerns."

The mover's speech was brief. He explained that films exercised great influence on the morals and thoughts of the people. The national films should be encouraged with a view to spreading national ideas. This could be done only by the measures he had recommended.

QUOTA SYSTEM OPPOSED.

Colonel Crawford (a member of the Cinema Committee and signatory of the minority report) moved an amendment recommending that "with a view to fostering the growth of Indian film industry steps be taken to give effect to those recommendations upon which the Committee were unanimous."

He said that most people realised that cinema was a most effective medium of mass education and had tremendous influence over the life of every nation. He himself found that his misgivings that Western films were giving Indian audiences wrong ideas of Western civilisation were without foundation. He further found that the canons of censorship laid down were correct. The Committee was unanimous that Indian film industry should be preserved and encouraged. But the Committee were not unanimous over the suggested imposition of a quota system. Not that the minority was opposed to it; on the other hand, they supported it in principle, but the minority opposed it as not necessary at present when the demand for Indian films exceeded the supply and any immediate imposition would result in producers bringing out an inferior class of films thereby proving a danger to the Indian industry itself. The minority, therefore, suggested that the question of a quota and the manner thereof should be examined by the central body recommended by the entire Committee. The Indian film industry was now a profitable concern for, leaving lower class seats in cinema houses, the returns from higher classes for the exhibition of Indian films were higher than from the exhibition of Western films. So long as producers could not meet the demands of the market, it was necessary to go slow and any hasty introduction of the quota system would tend to lower the quality and force the audience to prefer well-produced foreign films. The technique of pictures produced in India required to be developed further and if this was done Indian films would attract international markets even as some films had already found a place. If this was not done non-Indian vested interests would try to capture the Indian market. Therefore, no delay should occur. Hence his plea for action on the unanimous recommendations of the Committee. The subject was a Provincial Transferred one and the Government of India should consult the provinces with a view to secure whole hearted co-operation in making Indian film industry really profitable and self supporting. But the quota system, if adopted now, would be dangerous to the existence of the Indian industry itself.

FRUITS OF EAST-WEST CO-OPERATION!

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury (Independent) supported the main resolution. He recalled the remarks of Lord Peel condemning the influence of American films in English life and asked how much worse would such influence be on Indian national life. The Committee had unanimously agreed on protecting Indian cinema industry but the majority consisting of Indian members recommended the adoption of a quota system which had been adopted by numerous countries in the West, including France and Great Britain. The speaker did not agree that the industry was growing. On the other hand, figures showed that it was rapidly declining. The minority including Col. Crawford had opposed the quota system and recommended co-operation between the East and the West. That co-operation was to take the form that it took in the case of the film "Shiraz" where the scene was Indian, actors were Indians, and audience was Indian, but profits went to a foreigner. (Laughter).

Col. Crawford: Why?

Abdul Matin Chaudhury: Because of co-operation between East and West. (Renewed laughter).

Col. Crawford: No, because the Indian will not invest capital in it.

Mr. Chaudhry concluded by emphasising that Mr. Jehangir Madan of Madan Theatres who were the largest exhibitors in India had supported quota system. They need therefore have no fear of the effect on the picture house finances, but if the Europeans would not like to see Indian films let such audience be weeded out.

POWER OF CINEMA.

Mr. Lamb said that cinema was a most powerful instrument for good or evil. In studying the question they must remember that they could not at this stage do without the help of the West because there was to-day no truly Indian film industry. Capital was shy and Indian films already in the field were of inordinate length, about 9,000 feet long on average, compared with average 6,000 feet length of imported films. Picture houses which were predominantly patronised by Europeans would be deserted as such inordinately long films would not attract them. He quoted the opinion of Sir Oswald Stoll that forcing unwanted cinemas on the public was no solution for the film industry in Britain. Mr. Lamb urged the Indian film producer to take his lesson from the American and specialize in short films which offered most excellent opportunity in India for propaganda, economically.

PROTECTION OF PRESTIGE.

Mr. B. Das quoted an interview given by Capt. Malins in September 1927 showing that the real purpose of appointing the Cinematograph Committee was to save British prestige which was shaken by exhibiting Western films in India. The Federation of British Industries had urged the banning of American films on the same ground. There lay the real reason why the Secretary of State so voluntarily ordered this Committee not to interest itself in the development of Indian industry but to protect British prestige.

Concluding Mr. Das complained that a poor country like India was being exploited by the exhibition of foreign films. If there had been a National Government then there would have been a heavy tax on imported films.

Mr. Gangananda Sinha said that the objection to the quota system was effectively answered by the Indian members of the Committee. He quoted authorities to show that the quota system had invariably helped to improve the quality of films.

GOVT. POSITION.

Sir B. N. Mitra said that the position of the Government of India was very simple. The pivot on which the recommendations turned was the question of a cinema department under the control of the Government. The development of industries might be a central subject in cases where such development by the Central authority was declared by an order of the Governor-General-in-Council in consultation with the Local Governments concerned, to be in the public interest. Therefore, it was not possible to take action until they had consulted the various Local Governments and obtained their views. The consultation was progressing and until completed it was not possible for him to commit the Government in any way on the particular questions covered by the resolution and the amendment. He assured the Assembly that the various views expressed would be given the fullest consideration by the Government of India who would do their best to expedite the matter. Before the Assembly met in the next Simla session the Government hoped to arrive at some settlement with the provincial Governments and to be in a position to take action regarding the various recommendations. Sir Bhupendranath trusted that in view of this assurance the resolution and the amendment would be withdrawn. Otherwise, the Government would be obliged to vote against both.

Col. Crawford withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Ranonjaya Singh pressed his resolution on which the House divided 39 voting for and 39 against it.

The President gave his casting vote against the resolution which was declared lost.

The neutrals were:—Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Ghaznafar Ali, Mahomad Yakub, Ranga Iyer, K. C. Roy, K. C. Chatterjee and S. N. Haji.—A. P.

MEMBERS WHO REMAINED NEUTRAL.

Those who remained neutral on the Cinema Resolution numbered eight. The eighth member was Lt Muhammad Nawaz Khan.

YOUTHS' MILITARY TRAINING

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(Continued from previous page.)

lity for which would lie on Government.

Mr. Chatterjee, speaking as an educationalist, said that physical training in schools to-day was a farce. He, therefore, was entirely in accord with the principle of the resolution. He did not, however, think it possible to give compulsory military training to all boys within certain ages, as it would mean keeping back not soldiers in trying to train all. Every schoolmaster knew that weak boys kept back the whole class.

Mr. Jayakar:—Are you supporting or opposing the resolution?

Mr. Chatterjee:—I am explaining myself. My plea is that adequate facilities should be supplied to students who themselves or whose guardians desired that students should receive military training.

A PAINFUL SURPRISE.

Mr. Jayakar declared that this was the one resolution of the session on which the strength of unofficial feeling was greater than even on the Simon Commission issue, but in view of the thinness of the non-official benches, he knew what would be the fate of the resolution. And he was sorry that only one Government member was present on the Treasury benches, for such an important debate. It was a painful surprise to see that the Government opposition came not from the Military Secretary but was voiced by the Educational Secretary. He asked why Mr. Bajpai tried to draw a red herring when there was no question, in the resolution, of compulsory military training. Dr. Moonje's resolution was a simple plea that in our Colleges and schools the same environment must be had as prevailed in England and introduced in the boys those characteristics which are necessary in a future army officer.

Mr. Jayakar read amidst cries of shame, an extract from a speech of 1919 in which a member of Government declared that they did not want in this country legislators and statesman but only industrious tillers of the soil and the system of education and Government was adjusted towards that end. Mr. Bajpai had tried to argue that Government could not interfere in a "transferred" field. He asked whether Government had not in the most recent numerous circulars on matters of policy? Would Government keep quiet if all the Provincial Universities adopted as their text books seditious literature (applause). Why did Mr. Bajpai quote the resolution of the Senate of Bombay University against compulsory training? Was that public opinion when eighty per cent. of the fellows were nominated by the Bombay Government?

Mr. Jayakar continued, "Mr. Bajpai has quoted the opinion of the Frontier Province. You might as well ask an alligator whether fish be allowed liberty or not. (Laughter.) We want the Government of India to recognise the national importance of this question. There are to-day sixty thousand youths whose genuineness and good impulses are being diverted. To-day, they can be diverted towards intrepidity, enterprise, courage, self-sacrifice and welfare. Are you prepared to harness this intelligence, this energy? A few of us are struggling to have it diverted into proper channels, but if you fail to harness it, do not complain later if this energy is diverted to Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. The choice is yours." (Applause).

GOVT. HOSTILITY DENIED.

Mr. Meworth Young, the Army Secretary, said that Government, far from being hostile, was in accord with the underlying aims and objects of the resolution. They had already given proof of their feeling by putting into effect the Shea Committee's recommendation on the subject and Government was not convinced as to the better practicability of the proposed change. He understood the resolution to urge military training and not what Mr. Aney had said some sort of drill or parade that would make the resolution most innocuous. (A voice: Then why not accept it?)

Mr. Young:—Innocuous only so far as this part is concerned (Laughter). Continuing the Army Secretary said that requests for compulsory military training had been made by three Provincial Councils. The idea was conscription for certain classes at a certain age. Now this is a policy Government must oppose. In no other part of the world are the educated members of the lower middle classes alone conscripted. The University classes on the other hand, are generally intolerant of such oppression (laughter). Even in Germany, where I was a student, University students took only a year's course instead of two years prescribed for the general population. They had other privileges too. Here you will make this only as a conscript class. In the country, I am sure, enthusiasm will soon wane. Students may resent it, and it may terminate in something like a strike and with rifles, guns and ammunitions in their control, you can imagine what that would be like—(laughter)—and supposing the experiment is limited, as Mr. Aney said, to one area, say the Delhi University, it would lead to the ranks of the University being depleted and the neighbouring Universities benefiting at the expense of Delhi." (Mr. Aney: Why speculate? Why not try?)

Finally, Mr. Meworth Young said that the army could not, of course, bear such an expense of compulsory training. Government, he assured, were providing full facilities for extending the University Training Corps but as Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency had pointed out, the Punjab University Training Corps was still short of its quota of 637, as only 469 were enrolled. Rangoon had, however, done well and Government had sanctioned a Sappers and Miners Corps for the University. To apply compulsion at this stage would thus be very harmful.

It was now 4-20 p.m. and as some more wished to speak the President adjourned the House. The debate will be concluded at the next non-official resolution day.

The House will re-assemble to-morrow for non-official bills.—A.P.

"VICEROY'S EXCELLENT RECIPE"

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MR. JAYAKAR DEMANDS ACTION

Mr. Jayakar said:—"In his speech relating to the present political situation the Viceroy did well to restate certain well-known principles of good Government which required to be re-emphasised in the light of recent events. Political India, to quote the Viceroy's phrase, will welcome the sentiment that the solution of the present impasse will be best reached by mutual agreement between Great Britain and India and that, in the present circumstances, friendly co-operation between England and India is the requisite indispensible condition to obtain it. I do wish these principles had been steadfastly kept in view last year by those who are responsible for the present muddle. Can we hope that even now this excellent recipe of the Viceroy will be accentable to His Majesty's Government as the only means of extricating this country from the present tangle? The speech I have no doubt will add to the reputation the Viceroy. He has endeavoured apply a soothing sedative to the inflamed situation. It now remains to be seen by what wise action these precious sentiments will be followed

Rangoon.—The punitive polies in the disturbed areas of the Thayawaddy District imposed in connection with the non-payment of capitation taxes has now been completely abolished.—A. P.

NOT "PROPHET" : ONLY "KHALIFA"!

Robber King's New Designation.

BACHA-I-SAKA'S NEW COIN.

—:o:—

Sir Austen's Assurance of Britain's Non-Interference

PESHAWAR, Jan. 29.

It is reported that the new comage issued by Bacha-i-Saqao is of good quality, with high silver content. The text of the inscription on it is now reported to be "Head of the Religion of the Prophet of God," and not as previously stated. The relation of Bacha-i-Saqao with his Minister of War, Syed Hussain are said to be strained. Wireless communication with Kabul station, which had been stoped for some days owing to Russian operator, who were exclusively in control, signalling only to Russian stations, has now been restored.

In spite of the bitter cold a large number of people waited at Peshawar Aerodrome this afternoon for the return of two large aeroplanes which left this morning for Kabul. The aeroplanes were expected to bring some Indian families from Kabul City. Late in the afternoon information was received that one of the aeroplanes had not reached Kabul, and had been forced to land [illegible] on the way. The other machine reached Kabul safely but will not return to-day. A small aeroplane was sent up during the afternoon to make sure that all was well with the aeroplane which had been forced to land.—A. P.

TWO BRITISH PLANES LEAVE FOR KABUL

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ONE MACHINE COMES TO GRIEF

PESHAWAR, Jan. 29.

In spite of bitter cold a large number of people waited at the Peshawar aerodrome this afternoon to await the return of large aeroplanes which left this morning for Kabul City. Late in the afternoon it was known that one of the aeroplanes had not reached Kabul and had been forced to land on the way. The other machine reached Kabul safely but will not return to-day. An aeroplane was sent in the afternoon to make sure that all was well with the aeroplane which had been in difficulties.—A. P.

NON-INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, Jan. 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. H. Thomas asked for a statement of the British attitude with regard to the situation in Afghanistan.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, in reply, said that the British Government had no intention of interfering with the internal affairs by supporting or assisting any of the contending parties. They earnestly desired the establishment of a strong central Government, and were prepared when such Government was established, to show their friendship to the Afghan people by giving all possible assistance in the reconstruction and development of country. Sir Austen added that ex-King Amanullah had formally announced his abdication to Britain, and, consequently, until it was clear that notwithstanding his abdication the people of Afghanistan generally regarded him as their King, Britain would be unable to regard his Government as the rightful Afghan Government.

WITHDRAWAL OF SIR F. HUMPHRYS AND STAFF.

Replying to Col. Howard Bury who hoped that report of the proposed withdrawal of Sir Francis Humphrys and his staff were untrue, Sir A Chamberlain did not think that the question arose, and he asked for notice of it.

Sir A. Chamberlain read the text of the communication from the German ambassador, written in December, warmly thanking the British Government and the Government of India for assistance in rescuing German women and children from Kabul, under difficult circumstances and regretted that the German press paid little attention to a similar communication issued in Berlin.—Reuter.

FOREIGN OFFICE OPEN AGAIN AT KABUL

MISHAPS TO BRITISH AEROPLANES

NEW DELHI, Jan 30.

It is authoritatively learnt that one Victoria type and one Hinaidi type machine left Peshawar for Kabul yesterday. The Hinaidi Landed safely on the aerodrome at Kabul but is held up there for lack of sparking plugs. The Victoria type machine returned to Risalpur for minor adjustments and continued to Kabul but failed to arrive there at the scheduled time and no information has yet been received as to its whereabouts. Reconnaisance machines have been sent out but have failed to trace it. Two Victoria machines which were due to fly to Kabul to-day have been held up owing to bad weather conditions. The Foreign Office is now open again at Kabul, and, it is understood, is maintaining friendly communication with all the Legations and all foreigners are receiving equal and courteous treatment. Afghan officials in India are being placed in a very difficult position since they are receiving contradictory instructions regarding the supply of lorries and sending of remittances etc. from three conflicting Governments at Kabul, Kandahar and Jalalabad.—A. P.

PLAN TO ANNEX GERMAN EAST AFRICA

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ALARM AT HILTON YOUNG REPORT

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DESIGNING NET OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM

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LONDON, Jan. 30.

Berlin.—That large sections of the German people are following with growing uneasiness the designs of the British Government to establish a unified dominion from the various British possessions in the East and Central Africa including Tanganyika was the subject of an interpellation by a Nationalist member in the Reichstag, asserting that the Hilton Young Commission's report shows that Britain is planning to annex German East Africa.—Reuter.

KEMP CO. DIRECTORS IN COURT

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"NOT A CORRECT BALANCE SHEET"

COMPLAINANT UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION

Further evidence was recorded by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday afternoon in the case in which five Directors and an auditor of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay, stand charged under Section 282 of the Indian Companies Act at the instance of Mr. Framji Rustomji Singala, a shareholder of the firm.

The names of the accused are;—Lt.-Col. M. P. Kharegat, Chairman Board of Directors, Messrs. H. Mehta H. Gannon and N. R. C. Wadia, Directors, Mr. R. S. Jackson, General Manager and Director, and Mr. Bharat K. S. Iyer and Co, Auditors of the firm.

The complainant in the course of the information filed by him stated that the company by its Directors and General Manager prepared, issued, circulated and published in Bombay on or about the 27th August 1927 under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1913, a Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1927 which was also signed by the Auditors, certifying the same as correct.

NOT A CORRECT BALANCE SHEET.

The said balance sheet showed an item of Rs. 52302 12-2 in respect of profit brought from the Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1927 and the stock-in-trade was valued at Rs. 3,77,105-8-0. The complainant alleged that the said balance sheet as prepared was not correct in as much as the company made a loss for the year but the value of the stock-in-trade was deliberately enhanced to show a profit. The statement made on the first page of the report annexed to the Balance sheet "Stocks—this has been valued at cost. Old and deteriorated goods not taken into account", was also false in as much as old and unsaleable stock was falsely valued at Rs. 34,0000 and included in a sum of Rs. 3,77,105-8-0 in order to give a fictitious value to the assets of the company. Before the said balance sheet was prepared, the auditors of the company were consulted on the valuation of the stock and reported gross irregularities in the methods of keeping stock-in trade and its value, but notwithstanding in protests, the sixth accused (Auditor) in breach of duty and without any justification certified the Balance Sheet as correct.

STOCK NOT PROPERLY VALUED.

Complainant further alleged that for the past 10 years or so the stock of the company had not been properly valued and in addition there was with the company a large stock of unsaleable surgical instruments. The auditors suggested a deduction of 15 per cent as set off against errors, depreciation and market fluctuations. They also suggested that in view of the fact that expenses had been steadily increasing while the sales and net profits had remained more or less steady, it was necessary to value the stock on a very conservative basis, but the accused had deliberately ignored the suggestion.

INQUIRY SUGGESTED.

The complainant addressed a letter in this connection to accused in which he suggested an inquiry into the affair by a independent committee which he alleged received no attention.

The complainant then gave evidence corroborating the above.

Mr. Kaikushru Manekji Suntook formerly in the service of the firm was the first witness to be examined by Mr. O'Gorman, counsel for the complainant. Shown a statement of stock as on 31st March 1927 witness stated that he could give figures of "old stock" if he was in possession of stock books and stock sheets.

Witness stated that he prepared the balance sheet in dispute. He did not take into account the deduction of Rs. 34,000 in making up the balance sheet. Witness prepared a summary of the trading account for the company. Shown the document in question witness stated that it referred to years 1923 to 1927. The figures showed that the expenses from year to year had climbed up. Witness stated these figures were taken from the ledger.

WHAT GENERAL MANAGER ASKED HIM TO DO.

Proceeding witness stated that when he prepared the trial balance sheet showing stock valued at Rs. 4,11,000 less 15 per cent, Mr. Jackson General Manager, rejected the figure and asked him to take into account "old stock" worth Rs 34,000. Witness stated that Mr. Jackson specially appointed a man named Engineer to find out the old stock and the age of the stock. Engineer prepared an inventory of the "old stocks" and these figures were entered in a separate book and subsequently copied in stock sheets. But the inventory was not shown to the Auditors according to instructions of Mr. Jackson.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Framji R. Singara, the complainant, cross-examined by Mr. R. D. N. Wadia counsel for the respondents, stated that he had only one share of the firm which he brought in 1914 for Rs. 90. Witness denied that the shares had been "going up" since he bought them. He admitted that the shares were now quoted at Rs. 197 but he attributed it to the fact that the directors were themselves buying them. Witness had filed the complainant for the good of the share holders. His allegation was that all the directors passed the balance sheet falsely, knowing that it was false. Asked if he could explain why if the company was not sound the directors themselves were buying shares at Rs. 197 witness said he did not know. He was present at the General meeting of the shareholders held on 6th September 1927. About 42 shareholders attended the meeting. It was at the meeting that Mr. Padamji, a Director of the firm, gave notice of a special resolution that the balance sheet should not be adopted. Witness also gave notice of a similar resolution. Witness admitted that the resolution was lost, only 19 shareholders voting for him.

Witness denied that Mr. Suntook was a disappointed officer of the company. He did not know whether he was dismissed from the office. He repudiated that he filed the complaint at the instigation of Mr. Padamji and Mr. Suntook.

Further cross-examined witness stated he had no personal knowledge of how the stock was valued.

Counsel characterised this as "unbusinesslike" of the witness.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday February 6.

STUDENTS TO PAY FOR PRINCIPAL'S CARPET

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LIGHT ON MR. SHIRRA'S ADMINISTRATION

According to a Press message, 28 students of the Gujerat College Hostel, have sent a lawyer's notice to Principal Shirras calls upon him to repay to the Domus Fund whatever amount he has spent therefrom, viz., money spent on telephone connection and carpet for the Principal's office. In this connection the following interpellations in the Bombay Legislative Council held on 23rd February, 1928, will be read with interest.

J. C. Swaminarayan.—Will Government be pleased to state:—

A. Whether the Principal of the Gujarat College ordered a carpet worth nearly Rs. 200/- for his office use;

B. From what provision of the budget that expenditure was defrayed.

C. If there were no budget provision, the source from which the amount was spent?

Minister of Education:—

A. The carpet costing Rs. 165/8/- only was purchased for the Principal's office and for use on special occasion in Gerge the V College Hall as this was considered necessary in the interests of the College.

B. The expenditure was not defrayed from any provision in the Budget;

C. From the Domus Fund.

R. S. D. P. Desai.—What is the nature of that fund?

Minister of Education.—The Domus fund has been contributed by the Hostel students for the amenities which they expect

R. S. D. P. Desai.—Is a carpet allowed to be supplied to the Principal from this fund?

Minister of Education.—I do not know all the implications and rule of this fund.

J. C. Swaminarayan.—Is the purchase of a carpet to the Princip from this fund calculated to give amenities to the students who contributed to this fund?

Minister of Education.—That is what the Principal considers it to be.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan.—Does the Honourable Minister agree with the Principal that the carpet for his office should be purchased from the fund of the hostel students?

Minister of Education.—It is also used in George the V Hall, where the students meet more than once in a week for lectures etc.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan.—Is George V Hall a part of the hostel?

Minister of Education.—It is of course for the use of students when they meet in the Geore the V. Hall.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav.—Is it brought to the Hall from his house?

Minister of Education.—It is in the office of the Principal.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan.—Do Government permit this fund to be utilised for the purpose of the carpet for the Principal's office?

Minister of Education.—No permission was granted. No permission is necessary as it is a matter between the Principal and the hostel students, who contribute. The whole matter is managed between them.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan.—Is the fund of the hostel students called Domus fund, under the arbitrary jurisdiction of the Principal, or are the hostel students to be consulted as regards its use?

Minister of Education—The Principal is administering the fund according to the rules.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan.—Were the hostel students consulted before the fund was utilised for purchasing the carpet?

Minister of Education.—I require notice.

"DOWN WITH SHIRRASSISM"

—:o:—

HUGE PROCESSION OF STUDENTS

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 30.

The students of the local schools and colleges organised a procession nearly a mile long this evening. They rent the skies with cries of 'Shirras must go" and carried banners bearing the inscription "Shirras must go" and 'Down with Shirrassism." Some of the local leaders took part in the procession.—A. P.

BENARES STUDENTS OBSERVE HARTAL

—:o:—

BENARES, Jan. 30

The students of the Dayanand High School observed hartal to-day in sympathy with the Gujerat College students. The students assembled in a meeting resolved that they congratulate the Gujrat College students on their right attitude and Steadfastness and pray and wish success in the end and hope that the students of the whole country are with them.

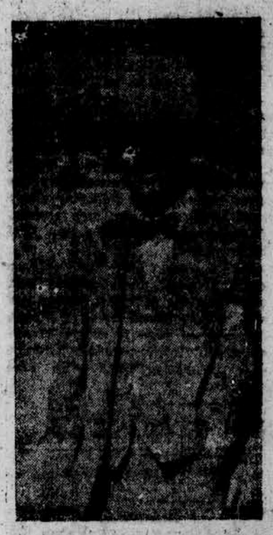
VICEROY INSTRUCTS BOMBAY GOVT. TO END STRIKE?

AN UNCONFIRMED DELHI REPORT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30

In well-informed circles, it is stated Lord Irwin has instructed the Bombay Government to settle the Gujarat College strike on any terms, or appoint an influential Committee of enquiry. One reason that has persuaded the Viceroy is to be



Mr. Pandhay Shirras, principal of the Gujarat College who has created a veritable storm in Ahmedabad.

to avoid any serious contingency likely to arise in the Bombay Council resulting in the consolidation of non-officials into a powerful opposition to Government as happened last time owing to the Bardoli affair and the Fragmentation Bill which had to be withdrawn to avoid a disgraceful defeat. The report lacks official confirmation.

GENERAL STRIKE IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES EMPTY

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 30

The students of almost all the local schools have gone on strike since this morning.—A. P.

WILSONIANS STAND BY GUJARAT STUDENTS

—:o:—

MEETING ON CHAWPATTY SANDS

A resolution sympathising with the students of Gujarat College and approving of their bold stand against the high-handed order of the Principal was passed at a meeting of Wilsonians held on Wednesday noon on the Chaupati sands opposite Wilson College premises. There was a fair attendance at the meeting including a number of ladies and a lady student presided. Several speakers who addressed the meeting made it clear that the students of Gujarat College were fighting for for a principal which was involved in the dispute. There was no idea of disobedience. What the student wanted to establish was that they had their sentiments and they ought to be respected. One student expressed a hope that as the students of Gujarat College had obtained the moral support of Mahatma Gandhi, their cause would ultimately triumph. One more resolution was passed authorising the president of the meeting to send copies of the main resolution to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Minister for Education and the Principal of Gujarat College. Some students seemed anxious to have a holiday to signify their sympathy for the Gujarat College students but the idea was not seriously entertained.

NOTHING SHORT OF DOMINION STATUS

—:o:—

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO VICEROY

Pandit Motilal Nehru has given his considered views on the Viceroy's speech in a press interview: he said:

I must at the outset congratulate His Excellency on the success he has achieved in carrying out his desire 'to employ no language which might needlessly offend feelings of those who take a different view." I must also express my full agreement with him when he says that what all people best desire is a solution reached by mutual agreement between Great Britain and India, and that in the present circumstances the friendly collaboration of Great Britain and India is a requisite and indispensable condition to obtain it. Indeed the Congress Party has, ever since it entered the Legislatures, striven for 'a free exchange of opinion on terms, honourable to all' which His Excellency now recommends

"I was as far back as February 1924 that my resolution demanding a Round Table Conference was carried in the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. In moving that resolution I put it as strong pleas I could for 'confidence on both sides': but what has been the response? So far nothing but ridicule and contempt from responsible British statesman culminating in the crowning folly of appointing the Simon Commission in the teeth of united opposition by political India. In these circumstances is it at all just or reasonable to attribute our present attitude to 'the black cloud of unwarranted mistrust that has enshrouded so much of Indian political thought'

"PARALYSING" INFLUENCE

"No one will dispute with His Excellency the obvious fact that British India as we find it today is British creation, and that it is British power which has during the last century held together its constituent parts. In the events, which have happened however I venture to differ from His Excellency in describing this influence as 'centripetal.' I would characterise it as "paralysing." It is, therefore clear that such influence cannot be too suddenly withdrawn and that unless it is immediately withdrawn the century old drain of national vitality will continue. This is the situation which faces political India to-day, and in this situation I maintain that methods of responsible statesmanship demand 'intolerance and impatience' with the forces at work. It is for the British statesman to withdraw these forces if the present 'spirit of hostility and suspicion' is to give place to "confidence on both sides."

"It seems that what is intended is to make the report of the Simon Commission when made the basis for a solution which might carry the willing assent of political India and this only after such 'further inquiry into the specific subject' as may be found necessary. So far as political India is concerned it has already declined in no uncertain terms that it will have nothing whatever to do with the Simon Commission or its Report.

CONGRESS AND COMMISSION

"Speaking on behalf of the Congress I must make it clear that the action contemplated by the Calcutta resolution at the end of last year is wholly independent of the proceedings of the Simon Commission, which the Congress is not prepared to recognise in the words of the resolution of the Assembly in any form or shape or at any stage. That being so, it is impossible to understand why the conditions of the Congress resolutions should be 'mechanically impossible of fulfilment from the outset.' The Congress has as much right to say no hand to 'deliberations' in which it and has not or prior' as Parliament has. The door of negotiation is not closed. There is yet ample time for a free exchange of opinion on terms honourable to all' provided the will for such free exchange is there.

"As to the remark of H. E. that 'important sections of opinion in India have not accepted' the report of the Committee over which I had the honour to preside, all I can say is that I am not aware of any recognised organisation representing any section of political India which has not accepted the main principles of the report. The opinion is unanimous that nothing short of full responsible Government on Dominion lines will satisfy any section of opinion which counts in India. Differences, such as they are, refer to details and are easy of settlement once the main principle is accepted."

NATIONALIST INTERPELLATION IN REICHSTAG

LONDON, Jan. 30

Berlin.—The Nationalist interpellation in the Reichstag mentioned earlier asks whether the German Government is keeping in touch with this "danger threatening development" and whether it is ready to take the matter up through German representatives on the Mandates Commission.—Reuter.

LOITERING BETWEEN SUNSET AND SUNRISE.

—:o:—

Continued from page 6)

as described in their Lordships' judgment and it is, therefore, entirely to misconceive the purport of the Section to penalise a man—even though he is a convicted individual—for the crime of lying or loitering in a public place. The present writer knows of instances where a convict has just arrived in Bombay after his release from the Yeravda Jail and packed holus bolus to jail again within a few hours of his arrival because, being a convict, he was found loitering in the street. The sub-section was clearly never intended to be such an engine of oppression as it has proved to be in the hands of a large number of Honorary Magistrates who are expected to use a nice discrimination in the application of this Clause. Every convict just out of jail must have a dog's chance to earn his livelihood and secure a roof and in a city where the homeless and houseless abound. A misuse of the legal machinery results in grave miscarriage of justice.

"A REPUTED THIEF."

Another aspect of the Clause which causes confusion in the minds of the Honorary Magistrates is the meaning to be ascribed to the words "being a reputed thief." In ordinary parlance, a reputed thief would be one who has the reputation of a thief, a person of whom people have the opinion that he is a thief, or associates with thieves, or earns his living by thieving. The decision of such an issue presents some difficulties, it is true, but here again there is judicial dicta to guide one to a correct conclusion. In Chand Mahboob v. Emperor, Mr. Justice Fawcett remarked: "It is impossible to lay down any definite rule on a question of this kind. The fact that a person has actually been convicted of theft is certainly a ground for taking it that he is a reputed thief..... and it is not, in my opinion, necessary to have additional evidence that some person knows of his conviction and considers him to be a thief..... In the present case the convictions are within a space of two years prior to the arrest of the accused, and it is not a case where the convictions are many years before arrest, so that the habit of thieving may have ceased." If the words of the judgment be closely construed, it would follow that a person with some convictions may be the not a reputed thief, but if a sufficiently long period of time has elapsed between his convictions and his arrest he would not be considered a reputed thief. Convictions, however are not necessarily the basis on which the reputation of a thief may be established. "It appears to me", said Justice Madgaokar, "that the words 'reputed thief' are not something more than a convicted thief but something less and means a person who even though he might not be convicted, is so reputed in the circles to which his reputation is a matter of interest. It has also been held that where a person is convicted of a particular theft only he would not be considered a reputed thief.

With reference to the words "unable to give a satisfactory account of himself," it must be borne in mind that a large proportion of the population belong to the coolie class who are really casual workers. Such people from the very nature of their occupation, cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves beyond stating vaguely they are coolies, and in fact, as Mr Justice Mukherjee observed in the case of Shaik Pir v. Emperor already referred to above, "a man with so many previous convictions cannot be expected to work otherwise than as a coolie or have any better employment and than only eat and pass night in such shelters as he may be lucky enough to find."

It is the duty of every person who is called upon to administer the law to make himself familiar with judicial expressions of opinion which afford a guide to the correct application of the law and while protecting the innocent to visit the law-breakers with penalties. The language of the sub-section is wide enough to cover a large number of cases in its ambit and the exercise of discretion will prevent any abuse of its provisions. As far as we are aware, the High Court has never indicated by hint or otherwise that any amendment in the present law is at all necessary and if regard be had to considerations which, as we have urged, should be paid to the application of the sub-section in the proper spirit the working of the law will be regarded as quite satisfactory in its operation and beneficial in its results.

BOMBAY WHEAT MARKET

ALLEGED INTERFERENCE WITH FREE TRADE

PROPOSED NEW BOARD OF CONTROL

We are asked to publish the following:—

The practice of the wheat trade has been that the transactions for ready delivery are settled according to the rates of the Grain Merchants Association. With regard to transactions for forward delivery the Marwari Chamber has recently been doing the most enduring up important departments from the trade and others. The smooth course of the trade has, however, been disturbed for some time past and in particular during the last one month as an open secret that a big syndicate is trying to rig the market. Even if there was no other factor, this would cause serious apprehension to the members but it is generally said that the free course of trade is being interfered with. The liberty to trade is of the fundamental importance in every market and any interference, either verbal or physical, with people desiring to buy or to sell, must be strongly deprecated as it destroys the right of individual trader. Complaints with regard to such interference are being freely made in the market.

ALLEGED ARBITRARY ACTION.

Further a very unusual situation has been created by the arbitrary action of the Board of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce in appointing a very large number of new surveyors on their own and without any consultation with the Grain Merchants' Association, which is the more important of the two bodies, in the past since 1912 fifteen surveyors have been appointed, eleven by the Grain Merchants' Association and four by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, for ascertaining weight, refraction and quality. A large addition to this number was not at all called for and cannot be accounted for by any reasonable requirements of the trade, and the uncertainty of action at the hands of these new surveyors is hanging heavily on the market.

The trade is also disturbed by sensational rumours of all kinds: among others, this much more that the Board of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce might be influenced in fixing an arbitrary rate for the January settlement.

TENTATIVE PROPOSALS

Under the circumstances it is necessary to make a general move ment for the reform of the trade and the following proposals have been tentatively formulated:

1 That a new Board for the control of wheat trade be constituted of nine members, four of the Grain Merchants, Association and four from the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. The members elected in this manner will elect their own Chairman who will be a distinguished and important member of the trade. Of such a body should have the power to fix rates both for ready and forward delivery.

2 The Board so constituted will frame rules for the conduct of the trade and will also revise the contract form and delete all differences which experience has shown either for the buyer or for the seller.

3 Such a Board will enroll members who will be bound by the rules and who will have the benefit of these and other facilities for the trade, which may be framed by them.

We the undersigned, propose that a meeting of the members of trade should be called and request every merchant interested in the wheat to attend and to co-operate for this item of common good.

Sd/- Mansi Lakhmsi & Co.,
Sd/- Lalji Punj & Co.
Sd/- Karsbai Ranji
Sd/- Pure Devi
Sd/- Vithaldas Odhavji & Co.
Sd/- Gokuldas Mavji & Co.
Sd/- Valji Ganpat
Sd/- Walidas Veranji
Sd/- Cowarji Umarshi
Sd/- Chunilal Amarshi
Sd/- Dhanji Nanji & Co.,
Sd/- Mawrai Premchi
Sd/- Parmanand Jadavi & Co.
Sd/- Shamji Pachan & Co.
Sd/- Jamna Cowarji of Messrs Birlal Pure
Sd/- Hemchhaj Jadhvat
Sd/- Mavjibhai Jadavji
Sd/- Tejpandar Adabia
Sd/- Harilal Maganlal
Sd/- Valji Nanji
Sd/- Khanji Devji & Co.
Sd/- Mathji Hariram
Sd/- Purshottam Sarchand
Sd/- The Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd. Agents Vasanji Sons & Co.
Sd/- Hirji Govindji & Co.
&
Others.

Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney.
Dwarkadas Dharamsey.
Khatau Makanji & Co.
Framji Cowasjee.
Chunilal Kasturchand.
for Jamnadas R. Vakharia.
Tarachand Ghelabhai.
Chunilal Bulakhidas.
Ramji Ward
for the Imperial Flour Mills.
Mathji Jethi.
for the Prince of Wales Flour Mills.

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Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

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NAGPUR CITY FATHERS ASKED TO RESIGN

ACCUSED OF FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION

NAGPUR, Jan. 30

At a public meeting Dr. Khare, M.L.C., presiding, Mr. Kholkute, pleader moved a resolution "calling upon the office bearers and some members of the Nagpur Municipal Committee to vacate their offices as the people have lost confidence in them because they enforced the new cotton market rules flouting public opinion for which a temporary injunction has been granted and an adjournment motion in the Central Provinces Legislative Council was passed." The resolution was passed with one dissenting voice.—A. P.

CHEATING RANGOON BANKS

ACCUSED APPLIES FOR TRIAL BY JURY

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

The hearing of the case in which the Netherlands and the Lloyds Banks are prosecuting K. Beng Choung on a charge of cheating was resumed to-day. The defence counsel made an application for a trial by a jury. The prosecution counsel opposed the application but the District Magistrate after hearing the arguments of both the counsels reserved orders remarking that the case which fell under Section 453 Criminal Procedure Code was was to be tried with a jury and he would have to pass orders to that effect.—A. P.

INCIDENT AT DR. MOONJE'S LECTURE

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE MAKES ITS POSITION CLEAR

Messrs S. P. Nadkarni, Jt. Hon. Secretary, and A. H. Kulkarni, Hon. Treasurer, of the Bombay Youth League write "It appears that there is a feeling that the statement which we along with some other friends issued on the 21st instant, in the columns referring to the unfortunate incident at Dr. Moonje's Lecture at Khar on the 18th instant, was officially issued on behalf of the Bombay Youth League. We as responsible office bearers, therefore wish to take this opportunity to make it clear that the League as body has had nothing to do with the statement just as it had nothing to do with the incident itself. Naturally then, the views expressed therein were personal.

We would further like to emphasize that the attitude of the League towards Communalism is the same as before.

SURPRISE AT LAHORE MEETING

A YOUTH ARRESTED AND MARCHED TO POLICE STATION

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

While a public meeting of the Naujavan Bharat Sabha was in progress outside Mori Gate, a person in plain clothes called out one Babu Singh, who is employed in the office of the Provincial Congress Committee, and took him to the roadside where a couple of policemen told him that he was under arrest. Babu Singh was then taken to the police station. The cause of the arrest is not known.—A. P.

SIR B. BLACKETT'S DOUBLE ROLE

MR. CHURCHILL'S EXPLANATION IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Mr. Churchill closely questioned in the House of Commons as regards the Communications Company said that it had not yet been actually constituted and active preparations were being made with a view to early formation. Sir Basil Blackett, who would be additionally the Director of the Bank of England and Lord Clarendon Chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation would be on the Board. There were great public advantages in having Sir Basil Blackett's services available for the Bank of England. Mr. Churchill did not see any difficulty in reconciling the two appointments.—Reuter.

"MOJAVE" TOWS "SILVER MAPLE"

LONDON, Jan 29.

New York.—The American coastguard cutter "Mojave" is towing "Silver Maple" to Bermudas.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The death is announced of Mr. Bernard Coventry C.I.E., formerly Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India. Reuter.

The death has occurred of Mr. Robert James Brundy, an ex-missionary, Cuttack, Orrissa. His health broke down while working amidst lepers in Australia. He returned to England for an operation.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE RETURNED IN A BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Major Ronald Ross (Conservative) has been returned unopposed in Londonderry bye-election to replace Mr. Macnaghten appointed to judgeship.—Reuter.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

—:o:—

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION BOARD

The Commercial Examination Board of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have made the following arrangements in respect of the Diploma and Certificate Examinations to be held under their auspices in April 1929:—

The Examination Centres:—Bombay, Poona, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur, Narsapur, Rangoon.

Provided there are not sufficient candidates forthcoming in any one or more of the above centres, the board reserve to themselves the right of comeeting such centres, and the amount of fees of those candidates who have applied to be examined at those centres will be refunded

Date of application:—On or before Saturday, 16th March 1929.

No application received later than 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday, the 16th March will be considered.

Date of examination:—Commencing from Monday, 22nd April 1929.

Fees:—Rs. 15/- for Diploma Examinations for each group and Rs. 5 per subject for Certificate Examinations.

The fees in the case of candidates appearing through recognised Institutions should be forwarded through the Principal of those Institutions, but, in the case of those appearing through Commercial or Industrial concerns, the remittance should be made by Money Order or personally and no cheques will be accepted by the Board.

An additional sum of Rupee one in case of Diploma Examination and Annas four in case of Certificate Examination will be charged for the supply of stationery to the candidates.

All applications should be in the prescribed forms which will be available form the Principal of recognised Institutions or from the Secretary of the Chamber. No application made otherwise will be entertained.

In the case of students appearing through commercial or Industrial firms for the examinations mere production of a certificate from their employers will not entitle them to appear for the examinations; the Board reserves the right of rejecting any application without assigning any reason. In case of such rejection the fees will of course be refunded.

Full programme regarding the places of examination at the above centres and the dates on which the different papers are to be set will be announced by 31st March 1929. Intimation of any rejection of application of candidates appearing through Commercial or Industrial firms will also be given by then.

SPANISH REVOLT ENDS

—:o:—

PRIMO DE RIVERA OVATED

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Madrid.—Loud cheers greeted Primo De Rivera's announcement in the Assembly to-night that the crisis at Cudadreal has ended.—Reuter.

A GOSPEL OF ANARCHY

AS EUROPEANS LOOK AT CONGRESS RESOLUTION

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Sir Darcy Lindsay, the leader of the European group, said that the resolution of the Calcutta Congress, indicating the possible revival of non-co-operation, was a gospel of anarchy, lightly entered into for the mere purpose of arriving at a compromise between different parties in the Congress. He hoped that wiser counsels might yet prevail.—A. P.

DISARMAMENT IN PRACTICE!

—:o:—

BRITAIN'S NEW TEN THOUSAND TON CRUISER

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The "Dorsetshire" the last of the three ten thousand ton cruisers authorised in 1926 was launched at Portsmouth to-day.—Reuter.

THE WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

INDIANS TO BE INCLUDED

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Press Association says that the personnel of the Whitley Commission will be jointly Indo-British and the Commission is expected to begin its labours in the Autumn.—Reuter.

ABORTIVE REVOLT IN SPAIN

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Madrid.—It is officially stated that the revolt planned for Monday night proved abortive except at Cuidareal where the artillery regiment seized the police barracks and mounted guns in position in the streets. Trains have stopped. Measures to repress the revolt are being taken.—Reuter.

STACK OF GRASS OF FIRE

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Jan. 29.

A huge fire is reported to have broken out in a stack of grass at Khavelir last night. There was a strong breeze and consequently the fire was brought under control only after much difficulty and after considerable damage had been caused to neighbouring buildings.—A. P.

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has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

THE WISDOM OF MANY

—:o:—

WITIN PROVERBS

I have lately spent some entertaining hours in the study of the proverbs of all the great nations, excepting only the Chinese which I suspect to be the best (writes Mr. E. V. Lucas in the "Sunday Times"), and I have made a list of those which have most amused or impressed me. A first selection is printed below in the hope that they may be found interesting by others too, and that a grain or two of their gold may stick to the fingers and make some of us a little wiser in the year 1929. For they all tend to sagacity.

Should these examples of the "the wisdom of many and the wit of one" have a fault, it lies in their unadventurousness. They are marked by excessive prudence, worldly-artfulness and watch-fulness, due, I suppose, to the peasant origin of most of them: peasants, in those days having to be always on their guard. These adages might indeed be described as the poor man's armour. None the less, even the rich, who have other weapons, can learn something.

WHAT WOMEN CONCEAL.

God gives almonds to some who have no teeth.

God cures, and the doctor takes the fee.

Women conceal all that they know not.

Woe to the house where there is no chiding.

He who marries a widow will often have a dead man's head thrown in his dish.

He that has no fools, knaves, or beggars in his family was begot by a flash of lightning.

A man is not good or bad, for one action.

Physicians' faults are covered with earth and rich men's with money.

The barber learns his art on the orphan's face.

Love your neighbour, but don't pull down the fence.

If a man would learn to pray let him go often to sea.

He that is more civil than usual either wants to cozen you or has need of you.

Mules make a great fuss about their ancestors having been horses.

Never let the bottom of your purse or of your mind be seen.

He begins to grow bad who believes himself good.

He who inherits a farthing is expected to dispurse a dollar.

RIDING A TIGER.

He who rides on a tiger must never dismount.

You can tie a broken cord together, but there will be a knot in it.

Go to your aunt's house, but not every day.

Give out that you have many friends, and believe that you have but few.

He who would tell the truth must have one foot in the stirrup.

Do not fret for news; it will grow old and you will know it.

Lawyers' houses are built of fools' heads.

Give orders and do no more, and nothing will be done.

If a man would know what he is, let him anger his neighbours.

If envy were a fever, all the world would be ill.

If the prince wants an apple, his servants take the tree.

If the rings are lost, here are the fingers still.

The injurer never forgives.

The king's chaff is better than other folk's corn.

The lame goat does not take a siesta.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN KURLA

TRANSFER TO MUNICIPALITY URGED

From A Correspondent.)

KURLA, Jan. 29.

A public meeting was held on Sunday last in the Hanuman Theatre at Kurla Mr. P. S. Kulkarni presiding, to consider the desirability of moving the Government to hand over the control of the primary Schools in Kurla to the local Municipality from the D. L. B. The speakers Messrs. A. R. I. Fitwalla, G. R. Datar, Yeshwantrao Godse, Patankar Vakil, Bandal and others dwelt on the general benefits the public were likely to derive by having the Municipal control over the Schools and the utility therefore at the present juncture and a resolution to that effect was passed. The second resolution that was passed was to the effect that in case unfortunately the Government could not decide to return the said control as desired non-ci-operation movement should be set on foot and the Municipal Councillors be forced to resign their offices. A personnel consisted of the following gentlemen was deputed to wait on the Hon'ble the Minister the Local self-Government forthwith for the purpose viz:— (1) Mr. P. S. Kulkarni (president) (2) Mr. A. R. I Fitwalla (3) Mr. M. N. Patankar (4) Professor Kale (5) Mr. Chandorker (6) Mr. J. S. Perreira (7) Mr. A. Jumma (8) Dr R. N. Savant (9) Mr. C. N. Kelkanker (10) Mr. K. V. Bandal (11) Mr. Screwwalla.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

As previously notified the meeting of the sympathisers and well wishers of the Aryan Education Society, Bombay, to consider the ways and means for collecting a sufficient amount to enable the Society to commence building work at a very early date, was held on Sunday, in the Hall of the 'Kirloskar Bhuvan' the property recently purchased by the Society for the purpose of erecting a school building. Mr. J. R. Gharpure, occuied the Chair. After the introductary remarks of the President Mr. V. B. Phalnikar, the Principal of the school placed the history of the Fund Movement. Mr. A. G. Sathaye, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, then exhorted the audience to do their best to start the work in right earnest. He also hoped to get a very handsome donation from the Wealthy citizen who had offered a plot for the school building.

Mr. V. V. Pandit, showed a plan of the school building to be erected the estimated cost of which would go unto Rs. 1,50,000/- rupees. In his Presidential speech, Mr. J. R. Gharpura requested the audience in most eloquent terms to do their best to collect the necessary funds

POIBAVDI TAMIL SCHOOL

—:o:—

SCOUT INVESTITURE CEREMONY

Sunday the 27th January 1929 saw a very pleasant function in the Investiture Ceremony of the Poibavdi Municipal Tamil and Telugu School Scout Troup held in the premises of the Parel Municipal Marathi School, before the District Scout Commissioner Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, the Assistant Commissioner, Prof. Rao, the Secretary of the Schools Committee, Mr. R. V. Parulekar, the Scout Organiser Mr. Kukarni and many distinguished guests including the ladies and gentlemen of the locality and Scouts and Cubs from Daravi.

The function started with a song of prayer which was followed by an introductory speech by the District Commissioner, wherein he emphasised that there could be no better movement than the Scout Movement for preparing the younger generation for good citizenship, that the laws and tenents of the movement were such as should contribute to make good citizens, and that it behoved every parent or guardian to enlist his children in the Order, if at all our country should see its salvation in the near future. He said that the children of the present would be the masters of our country in future in as much as they would have received the right training at the right time namely boyhood, the most impressionable age, and that Swaraj, in the strictest sense of the word, could not be possible unless the people of our country become a nation of scouts, because the basis of the Scout Movement was the Brotherhood of man with service as the motto. He exhorted all parents to encourage this movement by equipping their children with what little they required to enable them to join the ranks. He expressed regret at the enormous waste of money involved in the purchase of crackers and explosives for Deepavali and entreated them to utilise what they could save in the cause of the movement. He brought home the efficacy of scouting by relating an interesting anecdote wherein a boy who was admitted into the order was expelled from it for theft of money from his father's cash box, who of course, subsequently repented and desired readmission into the order, and when the scoutmaster in whose power it was to recommend him, questioned him as to the guarantee against the repitition of such an act, in future he swore on the honour of a Scout, which showed how sacred he held it.

PROGRESS OF TAMIL SCHOOL.

Further he said that the corporation, recognising the want of the South Indians, started Tamil, Schools, in 1925 in the F and G wards and that the members of it were ever ready and willing to consider any suggestions brought forward to them for the benefit of the South Indian Education. He appreciated the progress of the Poibavdi Tamil School which began its career in November 1925 with a strength of 46 which had more than doubled itself within three years. He assured the guests that the corporation was ready to do anything and everything for them, if they could only co-operate by making known to them their needs, to supply which it would never grudge for money. He concluded, advising them to form a committee to look after the interests of the education of their children upto their final standard to avoid parting with their children.

Then followed the ceremony of Investiture of the Troop with the presentation of badges, scarves, staves, turbans and other accessories of the Order by the Commissioner, and the camp fire was lit, and the audience were treated to various lively songs alternated by recitations. The Commissioner shook hands with the scouts, and a wee-cub who was placed by his side as if he were a mascot and was affectionately caressed by him.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE READY TO HELP.

Then the Secretary of the Schools Committee, Mr. Parulekar rose and said that it was the fifth occasion of his having the pleasure to take part in a South Indian function. He corroborated the Commissioner's statement and assured them that the schools committee would be only too glad to consider their wants and help them.

Prof. Rao alluded to the idea of starting a South Indian Band under the able guidance of Mr. Jambulingam the Scoutmaster of Dharavi and appealed to those present for their support.

Mr. M. R. Iyer, the well-known South Indian Sprinter and competator in the Buchanan Cup walking race, appreciated the scout movement and spoke at some length upon the necessity of the physical education of the children, and appealed to the South Indians to form an adult troop so as to set an example to the younger generation.

The vice President of the South Indian Union appreciated the good work done by Mr. V. J. Kasiviswanathan, the scoutmaster and appealed to the parents to encourage the movement as it comprised moral training as well.

With a vote of thanks for the District Commissioner Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai by Scouter V. J. Kasiviswanathan, on behalf of all those present, the function concluded to be succeeded by light refreshments and distribution of pansupari and flowers.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY JANUARY 31 1929

"AMANULLAH STOOPS TO CONQUER"

AFGHANS WILL NOT TOLERATE UPSTART

New Light on Afghan Upheaval

—:o:—

REVOLT NOT DUE TO REFORMS

Afghanistan is not a stranger to the rule of many a slave in the past, who rose to eminence by personal merit or sheer good luck, yet no peralel is found to the phenomenal rise to power of Bacha Saqao, a water-carrier.

Malik Abdul Qayum in this article exhaustively deals with the developments in Afghanistan and challenges the assertion that the Afghan revolt is due to the reforms introduced by Amanullah.

Economic causes, the writer states, are at the root of this tremendous upheaval. The King had tried to hit the Afghans on the raw, and had earned their overlasting malediction, says he.

Will Afghanistan survive the present disaster or will it sink back into oblivion from which it was rescued by the super human efforts of the dethroned monarch, asks Malik Abdul Qayum, and ably argues how the Afghans will not tolerate an upstart to usurp the throne for long.

—:o:—

Seldom has the world seen a change so sudden, yet so momentous in the far-reaching implication of its results as the abdication of the ex-King Amanullah Khan and the enthronement of an obscure and low-born water-carrier of the street. History affords few parallels to the rise to the power of a man, who until yesterday was deemed fit to pursue the humblest of callings and but for the amazing freak of destiny could not even have dreamt to come within touching proximity of the seat of the mighty.

Afghanistan is not a stranger to the rule of many a slave in the past, who rose to eminence by personal merit or sheer good luck, yet not through the whole series of slave-born rulers does come across an adventurer so audacious with a triumph so complete. Subuktagin and Mahmud were great and powerful rulers of their days, but they had the gift of military genius of which the water-carrier 'King' is singularly destitute. Mahmud of Ghazni was a great patron of learning, but the new 'Ghazi' of Afghanistan is anything but learned. Here are all the elements of a deep and inscrutable mystery, which will be the task of a future historian of the Afghan disaster to unravel.

CAREFUL PREPARATIONS

But, however deep and inscrutable the mystery of current events in Afghanistan, there could be no doubt of one thing. That Bacha Saqqa's adventure was the result of a long and careful preparation and that other men, cunning and skilfull, had the largest share in the consummation of his preparations, are the most obvious conclusions that could be drawn from the present situation. There are good reasons to believe that the commencement of these preparations dates from the day when the ex-King delivered his famous speech at the municipal reception at Karachi, and were assiduously carried on during the long period of his sojourn in the western world. With an enthusiasm characteristic of the born idealist that Amanullah Khan was, he was unsparing in his denunciation of the passive and apathetic attitude of his countrymen in all matters pertaining to their worldly well-being, and made no effort to disguise his plans for the future.

Some of his most tolerant critics opine that unthinking haste with which the late King promulgated his reforms was the principal cause of his undoing. Careful study of the national traits of Afghan people utterly belies this assertion: more so, when it is known that innovations which he is alleged to have introduced, had been in operation a good many years even before his accession.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

It is perhaps well-known that educational reforms in Afghanistan owes its inception to the activities of the late Amir Habibullah Khan, who founded not only the Habibia College but a number of schools both for boys and girls at Kabul and other large towns of the country. Habibullah also created a number of public hospitals and spared no means at his disposal to create and train an army on strictly Western model. It was Habibullah again, who introduced European head-gear in the army and himself invented a hat, which is not different from the cap used by soldiers in many an European country. Amanullah may have been an ardent reformer in the limited sense of the term, but he was not the first reformer that Afghanistan has known for the last half a century. A glance at the life story of the late Amir Abdurrahman, written by himself, shows that the necessity for introducing radical reforms had been recognised by successive Afghan rulers as the only potent means of assuring free and independent status of their benighted country. No Mullah resented then the introduction of Western methods in the scheme of re-organisation nor could the present protest of tribal leaders be put down to that cause.

TRIBAL INSTINCT.

After the foregoing statements it would be equally ridiculous to assert that popular dislike of Amanullah's activities was engendered by his alleged un-Islamic attitude. Both as a clever and, on occasions, an unscrupulous bargain-driver and as a shameless plunderer, the Afghan has his counterpart among the cruellest Mexican outlaws "vis a vis" the Afghan, who is inured to warfare and one accustomed to hold human life cheaper than a rifle bullet. The assertion is, indeed, a travesty of the faith he has learnt to call his very own. Consequently he has little dread for innovations not related to religion.

The Afghan entertains, however, real hatred for those, who trifle with his parochial and money-loving instincts. He has only one tender part in his mental constitution and that is where his love for lucre resides. The trait is not merely individual, but national and one which has accrued to him as a well preserved legacy of his tenacious Hebrew ancestors. The barrenness of the soil of his native land, the meagre and undeveloped resources of Afghanistan, and primitive conditions of life of a rock-bound country have tended more and more to enhance his physical and mental isolation. The Afghan has grown up and, in spite of ten momentous years of Amanullah, still is a primitive child of nature, whose greedy arm is stretched to seize the contents of every jingling purse. Had the ex-King been the rich ruler of an opulent country, it is difficult to believe he could have lacked willing workers or loyal assistants. There would have been little talk of "Islam in danger" then, nor an infuriated Mullah of Shor Bazar had dared to hit his little finger or to pronounce a single anathema against a chief, who paid ready cash for every service rendered.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS.

Henceforth, the revolt of Afghans against their King is not of a religious order but one which involves economic and other considerations. It is, indeed, a miracle that this indefatigable ruler could so successfully ward off the blow which ought to have fallen the very day he made such enormous inroads on the loyalty and resources of his impecunious country. Probably they were dazzled by the brilliance of his exploit and forgot to count the cost, which eventually fell on their slender purse. The extremely narrow vision of the Afghans further prevented them from realising true implications of that event and after putting forth an effort, which was no less nation wide than it was amazing, they tried once more to crouch back into the folds of their obscure tribal mentality.

The ex-King made heroic efforts to wean them from this deplorable attitude, and as an earnest of his patriotic profession took the radical and unheard-of step of divorcing his tribal wives.

"The King", he declared, "must act as if he were the father of his people and it ill-became such a one to maintain more alliances than one." His modernist tendencies had been tolerated, his longing for the freedom and full independence of the race had been welcomed, but they could hardly bear the deprivation of privileges derived from royal kinship. The King had dared to hit them on the raw and had earned their everlasting malediction.

The exaltation of a single queen as the only spouse of the reigning monarch and the sole mistress of the royal harem had offended the tenderest susceptibilities of a clannish race and had unmasked the serious difference between their and his conception of national social constitution.

Sirdar Mohammed Omar Khan, a son of the late Sirdar Ayub Khan, whose whereabouts, after his recent disappearance from Allahabad, where he was under surveillance, are still a mystery. It is presumed that he is somewhere in Afghanistan.

Courtesy: "Sunday Times"

Let no critic in a hurry ascribe to different interpretations of the Afghans and their erstwhile sovereign of the tenets of their religion the malvolent happenings in Afghanistan during the last few weeks, but to the latter's bold and laudable departure from the dictates of well-established social practice. Bacha-Saqqa may trumpet his title of "The Ghazi" against a rival who had ceased to respect his sense of tribal loyalty, but it is extremely doubtful if he will succeed as long as he likes in retaining the goodwill of his tribal adherents after exhausting all the reserves of his financial stability. Amanullah lost his throne not necessarily because he had ceased to be a Muslim, nor for the reason that he was anti-Islam, but simply because that he was anxious to hold the balance even.

AFGHAN CUPIDITY.

Love of money is a natural predilection of every human being. The Afghan is an apt illustration of this assertion. The history of Indo-Afghan relations from the beginning of the 11th century to the end of the 16th is an incontrovertible vindication of its truth. It was, indeed, an evil prank of nature which caused a rift in the unbroken continuity of the mountain barrier stretching from the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush to the southern defiles of Koh-i-Sulaiman. That rift is Khyber. From the first dawn of historical Afghanistan to the day when the conquering legions of Ahmad Shah Abdali retreated across its narrow but beaten path, many a relentless despoiler has marched to the sack of Hindustan. Its bleak and bare rocks had resounded to the hoofs of Tartar, Mongol, Persian and Afghan horse, who for six centuries had poured themselves out on the plains of peace and plenty and had gone back laden with its rich spoils. The Mughals after consolidating their Indian Empire cried halt to such adventurers, and after the last enterprise of Abdali, the era of Indian invasions by her northern neighbours definitely came to an end. Deprived of a rich story-house of inexhaustible wealth, the contemporary rulers of Afghanistan were forced for the first time in history to fall back upon their own resources.

LACK OF MONEY.

But a new day had already dawned on the lethargic East, sending its sharp relentless shafts to the darkest and most inaccessible haunts. The new Afghan was pulsating with a longing for a larger and fuller existence. But a demon barred his way to progress, a demon far more powerful than his love of money or his dread of irreligiousness. It was the demon of the lack of money to meet all the most essential requirements of his growing existence. The fall of Amanullah is entirely due to this demon. With money enough to finance his reforms, to provide for the growing obligations of a powerful modern State, with far-flung diplomatic agencies, to maintain a well-paid and therefore reliable army for adequate defence, to meet vast outlay on works of public utility to meet the cost of a comprehensive educational programme, and money, above all and in abundance with which to stuff the throats, to seal the mouths and to gorge the stomachs of the pelicans of genus home his tribal Maliks and truculent mullahs—Amanullah would have been at Kabul still. His has sinned not so much against the tenets of a faith, which is the greatest incentive to learning and enlightenment but against those, whose propitiation is the first charge on the resources of the ruler of a credulous and fanatical people.

AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME.

Amanullah had disbanded his tribal Harem and had excited the wrath of his tribal kinsmen. He had the audacity to launch a tremendous and ambitious programme, which bade fair to deprive the leaders of a people—whose Allah is the Mullah—of opportunities of exploiting the ignorance, their faith in fatalism and their belief in unreligious and un-Islamic dogas. Could such sins deserve no forgiveness? The money-mad Mullahs decided otherwise. The writer recalls an interesting episode, which preceded the Turks' last bid for the freedom of their blood soaked country. The National Government had passed the law calling to colours the entire able bodied manhood of the nation. None was to be excepted went out orders, but the Mulahs and Softas thought otherwise. A lengthy protest was drawn up, drawing a tention to the extreme undesirability of pressing into military service members of religious orders, whose prayers and supplications to Allah were the mainstay of victory. The new Government, who had sacrificed their all for the preservation of national freedom were no nambypamby simpletons. Renewed orders were issued to enforce the decree. The Mullahs were despatched to the front. And Lo! They were the only ones to ask for leave for absence on the field of battle. The request was promptly refused and these selfish servants of Allah died in heaps not because of the bullets of the enemy as through their own cowardice. They were shot as base and treacherous deserters. The story of Turkish national regeneration is the record of failure not only of its foreign tormenters but of the defeat absolute and complete of its own religionmongers and reactionaries

AFGHAN DISASTER.

Critics of the Afghan disaster are agreed that it was due in a great degree to the reckless haste of the ex-King in launching his reform programme. This view has a grain of truth in it, which is worse than half-truth. Reforms being a necessity any ruler burning with anxiety, to set his people on the high road of political and social redemption could hardly wait for a more favourable opportunity for effecting his high and noble purpose. Consequently, his social reforms were the most inevitable corollary of the newly acquired political independence of his charge. Amanullah might have waited for his opportunity, but it is doubtful if his freedom of choice could have remained intact amidst a people steeped in social depravity, ignorance and reaction. Here is a case in point. It is well known and freely acknowledged that the backwardness of India in taking full advantage of its political opportunities is due, not so much to the lack of political insight among its leaders but to dead weight of social inertia of its masses, which clogs the movements of its ambitious and forward-looking political workers. The comparative success of the movement for political uplift in Egypt and Persia within the last two decades is the result of social emancipation of these countries and absence of communal and tribal tendencies among them. The one is as useless without the other as the latter is impossible without the first.

SUPREME EFFORTS.

It is perminent to ask: will Afghanistan survive the present disaster or will it sink back into oblivion from which it was rescued by the superhuman efforts of its dethroned monarch? The mystery surrounding the Afghan situation and doubtful sources of meager news published in the Press of the country render any attempt at prophecy extremely difficult, if not impossible. With an obscure son of a water carrier at the helm and the people torn into tribal factions, any country let alone Afghanistan, must be lucky indeed to escape the inevitable consequences of the loss of a powerful and central authority. Whatever its shortcomings, the historical Durrani clan to which the ex-King and a long line of distinguished Afghan rulers belonged, was admittedly the only one among its clannish people to provide essential fountainhead of a stable and well-ordered Government. With numerous adherents scattered all over Western and Southern Afghanistan, it is extremely unlikely that the powerful confederacy of tribes, who owe more than tribal allegiance to the uncrowned King will tamely bend their knees to the authority of an obscure adventurer. What is most likely is that Amanullah will make a final bid to wrest from the hands of the graceless usurper the sceptre to which he has no legal or traditional claim. That Bacha Saqqa has declared himself against every member of the reigning house renders his tenancy of the royal palace still more precarious. It must be remembered that every modern institution of public utility or political advancement owes its being to the activities of the ex-King and the small band of his enlightened and patriotic collaborators. Is it conceivable that they will watch the undoing of their life-work? Will they stand by passively and be content to act as mute witnesses of the dastardly outrage of the violation of their sacred trust? Will they let a noble edifice crumble to ruins before their very eyes? and will they impotently let the only link of strength binding a chain of powerful obligations toward their neighbours to the East and the West be snapped through exaggerated miscalculation of the inherent weaknesses of their wild, boorish and uncouth tribal adversaries? If they do so and fail to realise its full import, then all is over with Afghanistan.

SPEEDY FALL.

But let them also see that Bacha Saqqa's meteoric rise to undreamt of power is the surest portent of his equally speedy fall, for, neither ruling dynasties nor are national Government made in a day. It was a prank of his evil genius, which prompted Bacha Saqqa to liken his enterprise, which is as yet far from being successful, to that of President Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Reza Shah Pehlavi. This loutish leader of ignorant warriors might have known that both of these popular leaders of their respective nation had succeeded in their efforts after undergoing the most exacting schooling through storms of adversity. With their experience and knowledge, they would adorn any civilized Government and be at home in any European drawing room. Let Amanullah and his loyal coadjutors bear this fact in mind and in the hour of their defeat overcome their despair. The small army of ambitious and intensely patriotic young men and women, who have gone abroad to equip themselves with the weapons of fighting ignorance have not yet returned. The lesson of Amanullah's trials and experiences have not been lost on Afghanistan's political bours, Peace in Asia is their principal need and a peaceful and progressive Afghanistan under the guidance of an enlightened ruler is their only guarantee of that peace. From what we are permitted to know, we are yet confident that the real Afghanistan the reawakened member of the body politic and its most active part has not lost faith in itself.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Mysterious movements of Hazaris and Ghilzais on the Persian and Sistan borders are steadily but surely hastening the day when the forces of energy and restoration will come to death grips with the legions of stupidity and reaction to determine the destiny of this fateful country. There could be no doubt of the issue of this conflict. The old order must change to yield place to new for it would be far better for Amanullah Khan to have won and lost and to win again than not to have lost and therefore not to have won at all.—The Hindustan Times."

The canard that Queen Souriya opened the "Pandora's Box" of Afghanistan by tearing off the veil from her face, circulated by sensation mongers in the British Press and repeated "ad nausam" by the reactionaries in India, is effectively contradicted by the writer of the above article. The Ex-Queen of Afghanistan is still looked upon as the "guide, philosopher and friend" by Indian women who are specially convening a meeting to-morrow to express their sympathy to the Queen of their hearts.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.